INSURANCE.

The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAHA M. MEHTA IN 191

VOL XVI NO II BOMBAY FRIDAY JANUARY 13 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
14 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16 601
21 „	RAWALPINDI	MOREA* ..	10,963
28 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@†		16,802
21 „	CHINA†		7,952
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 „	MOOLTAN x ..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 „	RAZMAK @.		16,802
21 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 „	DALOJA x		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 „	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,963
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	16,088
2 June	RANPURA ..		16,601
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	0,986
16 „	CHINA ..		7,952
23 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,572
30 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619

@To Marseilles-only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

$Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London A. £80. B. £70. C. £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62 C. £56.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54 B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50. B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "RANPURA", on the 2nd June, 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for single berth cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
15th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA. JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928			
x15th Jan	HIYEIZAN M.	Straits & Japan.	
17th „	KHIVA ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan	
7th Feb.	KALYAN ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	

xDoes not carry Passengers.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sado Maru ..	5893	29 Dec.	12 Jan.
Miyadono Maru..	5130	8 Jan.	19 „
Tyne Maru ..	5873	6 „	22 „
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16 „	30 „
Meigen Maru ..	5345	21 „	3 Feb.
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30 „	12 „
*Tamatsu Maru ..	4646	8 Feb.	18 „
Malacca Maru ..	5374	15 „	29 „
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	20 „	4 Mar.

* Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Osnada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.

Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telgr. "Yusen.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure.
Ishikari Maru ..	27th Dec.	14th Jan.
Indus Maru ..	11th Jan.	20th „
Borneo Maru ..	12th „	24th „
Yeikoku Maru ..	20th „	30th „
Heinan Maru ..	17th „	3 th „
Shunko Maru ..	26th „	7th Feb.
Sumatra Maru ..	10th Feb.	20th „
Ichiyo Maru ..	13th „	25th „
Tsurushima Maru	19th „	28th „
Honolulu Maru ..	24th „	5th Mar.

For Particulars apply to:—

CH. MURASE, Manager.

Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.

Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355.

Raj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.

Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928			
13th Jan.	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.	
14th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie.	
16th „	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.	
18th „	BARJORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports	
18th „	KAROA ..	East & South Africa.	
25th „	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.	

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Pead, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 8	Rs. 4.	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.

436-427, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22997.

When You Spend so much for

Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

Satara City.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes:—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

Bombay Office Kalbadevi Road.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clients at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—

THE MANAGER,

Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.

Opp. Central Telegraph Office,

375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."

Tel Nos: 22044-24241.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.

J. TIRTH & CO., Lunder Road, Karachi.

BANKING.

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY.

Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE:

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.

Managing Director

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES.	1924 Rs. 2,37,34,000	
	1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000	Increase Rs. 59,08,000
	1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000	Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80,000.
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—
Mr. H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?

Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,

Agents for various big Insurance Companies,

137, Canning Street, - : - CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or **Rs. TEN THOUSAND** with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co.Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : : BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED for Bhakwat Bhakti Ashram, an ADHYAPKA to teach Sanskrit and English (upto the Entrance standard). Pay according to qualifications. Apply to R. B. Capt. Balbir Singh, Rewari. (Punjab).

A 29758

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS in Bombay and Presidency for our well-known American Confections, manufactured by Brandle and Smith Co., on liberal terms. For particulars apply immediately with reference to SETT AND DASS Co. 78-79, Beadon Street, Calcutta.

A R 656

WANTED—A qualified MECHANICAL ENGINEER for a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill in Central India. Applicants having practical experience of big mills need only apply with copies of their testimonials and stating caste, age and minimum salary expected. Apply Box No. 2082 Advt. Depr., "Bombay Chronicle"

A R 655

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS WANTED

TRANSLATION WORK from Urdu, Persian and Hindi into English and vice versa undertaken by an experienced translator. Charges moderate, Accuracy and promptness guaranteed. Apply Box No. 2036, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

B 29545

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.

C R638

FINANCIAL.

2500 LOAN without interest for ten years investment Rupees Six enlistment till 25th instant, drawing date 31st January, 1928. Ask DHRUVA BROTHERS, LTD., Delhi.

F R658

PROFESSION

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—regarding Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

PREMIER INDIAN HOTEL.
MIRZAFUR ST., CALCUTTA.

Special Arrangements for Larger Accommodation During Winter Season.

CHARGES:—Rs 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available).

Telegrams.—'CALHOTEL.'

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, chocest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.

F R29203

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PURE TUSSORE SARRHIES, 5, 5½, 6 yards Rs. 2-8 per yard. Cream Colour, Flowered Karrandi Chadars Rs. 5-4 each. Plain Rs. 4-8 each. Self colour. Write P R. KANERA AND CO., AMBALA CANTT.

T R659

TAKE ANY OLIVER user's advice. American Factory Rebuilt Oliver No. 9. Standard Visible Typewriter, Strong, durable, reliable, unequalled for manifolding and stencil cutting, looks and operates like a New Typewriter, beautiful types, any size carriage, can now be had on a very small monthly payment on Hire-Purchase System at lowest cash prices. Special quantity discount to the Trade. For particulars and prices please apply XYZ C/o "The Bombay Chronicle," Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888.
MODIFIED UPTO 27TH JANUARY 1926.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the ..... day of March, 1928, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line in substitution for the existing regular line of the public street known as Foras Road between Kamathipura 13th Street and Bellasis Road.

A plan of this street showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 11th day of January, 1928.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

29796

REWARD OF RS. 500.

THE DATIA DARBAR has sanctioned a reward of Rs. 500 for the production of any information leading to the recovery of Khidmatgar Wali Mohammed of the Guest House, Datia, who is missing since the night of 15th December, 1927. He was last seen in Ghogsi Camp 15 miles from Datia at 10 p.m. His descriptive roll and photograph are given below:—

Name.—WALI MOHAMMED, son of Tajjoo Farrash, medium height, thin built, dark complexion, small moustaches, beard shaved, age about 30 years, slightly pitted with small pox. He was last seen in white turban probably dark greenish Achkan and white Pyjama. Apply CHIEF JUDICIAL OFFICER, Datia.

29784

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s.s. "BORNEO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 12th January, 1928, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS COUPON TICKETS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA, DEVLALI AND NASIK ROAD.

WITH EFFECT from FRIDAY, the 13th January, 1926, the cost of First and Second Class Coupon Tickets available between Bombay and Poona, Devlali and Nasik Road will be increased as under:—

Book of 12 First class coupons	Rs. 90
Book of 12 Second class coupons	Rs. 45

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus,
11th January, 1925

29792

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE PAINTING OF NO. 2 SHOP IN RAILWAY'S CARRIAGE AND WAGON SHOPS AT MATUNGA

THE CHIEF MECHANICAL ENGINEER, G. I. P. Railway, Parel, invites tenders for the Painting of:—

Steel work in No. 2 Shop building in the Railway's Carriage and Wagon Shops at Matunga.

Prescribed form of tender with conditions, on which tenders will be received and specifications can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Mechanical Engineer at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3 per each which will not be returned.

Tenders will be received at the Chief Mechanical Engineer's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on 20th January, 1928.

(Sd.) L. BIGG-WITHER,
Ag: Chief Mechanical Engineer.

Parel, dated,

29793

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the Honorary Secretary of the Sir Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas Hospital on behalf of the Managing Council of the same Hospital up to 5 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 21st January, 1928, for the work of the additions and alterations to be made to the buildings of Sir Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas Hospital at Charni Road, Bombay.

Each tender is to be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 4,000 in Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes duly endorsed of the market value of the aforesaid amount. This deposit will be forfeited in case a Tender is withdrawn or the successful Tenderer refuses to sign the Contract.

The Managing Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Forms of Tender, Contract and Specification can be obtained on any week day between 2 and 5 p.m. on payment of Rs. 10 per each set at the Office of the undersigned where the plans of the work can also be inspected.

A. L. COLACO & CO.,
A.M.I.C.E.I., L.C.E., M.S.E.,
Architects, etc.
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

29786

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Our clients, Messrs. J. N. NICHOLS & CO., of Manchester, Proprietors of the trade-mark "Vimto" used by them in connection with a concentrated syrup sold under the name of "VIMTO CORDIAL" and an aerated beverage, sold under the name of "VIMTO", desire to announce that having recently discovered an infringement of their said trade-mark in Bombay, were about to commence legal proceedings against the Infringer and only refrained from doing so upon receiving an undertaking in the following words:—

"I hereby undertake not to use the word "Vimto" in connection with the beverage or aerated waters to be manufactured by me. I also undertake not to otherwise infringe your trade-mark in the said word."

Any other person found infringing our clients' aforementioned trade-mark will be proceeded against according to law.

PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. J. N. Nichols and Co., of Manchester.

29794

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1928 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of January, 1928, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admirally, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas and all murders, crimes or offences had, done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the dominions and territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian Order in Council, 1889, are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. Dated this 5th day of January, 1928.

N. V. MANDLIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

29775

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO,

AUCTION SALE of Arms and Ammunition consisting of Rifles, Guns, Automatic Pistols, Revolvers, Cartridges, Spears, Kukris, Bayonets, Swords, Daggers, etc., etc., confiscated under Section 167, Clause 8 of the Sea Customs Act by the Collector of Customs, Bombay.

Under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 17th January, 1928, at 2-30 p.m. at the New Customs House, Ballard Road, the abovementioned Arms and Ammunitions.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY STORES, ETC., AT THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY SCRAP YARD, MAHALAKSHMI.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 26th and FRIDAY, the 27th January, 1928, at 1-30 p.m. at the Railway Co.'s Stores Depot (Scrap Yard), Mahalakshmi.

A quantity of Railway plants, stores, etc., consisting of bridge tees: Theodolite, wheel tyres, C. I. Miscellaneous, India Rubber Scrap, drums, kegs, files, lamps, rails of sorts and sizes, cast and wrought iron and steel scrap of sorts, cast steel scrap. Channels, angle iron pipes, W. I. Girders wood; Locks, Bridge work Iron Scrap, Lathes, Drilling machines, Stone-crushers, grinding machines, cast iron chairs, wheels, axles and miscellaneous other stores.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month failing which the Railway Company will not be responsible for their safe custody and the goods will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser either by Public Auction or private treaty at the discretion of the Company's Controller of Stores.

A rent of rupees 5 per cent. per annum on the value of the materials purchased will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MAHIM AGAR, DADAR (KUMBHARWADA OR BHAWANISHANKER ROAD).

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1493 of 1920.

Yeshwantrao Harishchandra Joshi and others ..... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
The Advocate General of Bombay ..... Defendant.

Under instructions from Messrs. Yeshwantrao Harishchandra Joshi, Govindrao Harishchandra Joshi and Wamanrao Anandrao Joshi the surviving Plaintiffs in the above Suit and the surviving Trustees appointed by and under the Decretal Order of Reference dated 20th July, 1920 made in the above suit and pursuant to the provisions contained in the Order dated the 20th day of August 1927 passed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will put up for sale by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 15th day of January, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following immoveable property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with messuages or dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Mahim Agar in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay now containing by admeasurement 3251 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 629, New No. 4555, Old Survey No. 481, New Survey No. 1|1789 and Cadastral Survey No. 1273 of Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Rates and Taxes of Bombay Municipality under G Ward Nos. 3128 (1), 3128 (2), 3128 (2a), 3129, 3130, 3131 (1), and 3131 (2) and Street Nos. 592, 592a, 592aa, 593, 594, 595, and 595a, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Kumbharwada Road, on or towards the West by the property of Suleman Mahomedji and others, on or towards the North by a new 40 feet Road (formerly a cross lane) and on or towards the South partly by the property of Murarji Karsondas Hargovind and partly by the property of Suleman Mahomedji and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Purnanand Clubwala and Jasubhai, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at their office at 77, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO,

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1,500 BALES SUPERIOR SELECTED STAPLED COTTON (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER).

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 13th inst., sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at B Plot Nos. 26-29, Seyri Cotton Depot, on account of the concerned:—

About 1,500 bales superior selected stapled cotton such as Nizam Hyderabad, Punjab, American, Central Provinces, Berar and other qualities slightly damaged by fire and water that salved from the late fire that occurred in the Jatha of Messrs. Patell Bros.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GOA STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia Gandhy and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff in Suit No. 1405 of 1925 (J. D. Ghandy vs. M. B. Cassinath) and pursuant to the directions contained in the consent decree, made in the above Suit, dated the 17th day of June, 1925, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on MONDAY, the 6th proximo sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece of land together with the messuages tenements thereon, situate on the Mody Bombay Port Trust Estate, admeasuring about 544-4|9 square yards registered by the Collector under New Survey No. 8480 and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 2750 (2) and Street No. 35A and bounded on the North by Goa Street, on the South, East and West by the vacant land belonging to the trustees of the Bombay Port Trust.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

"Boys to Board"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
The opening Ceremony of the Electric Railway of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.
TIME: 6-15. 8-15 and 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

When the ship went down Cupid used a life preserver instead of an arow SEE
"WRECKAGE"
WITH
MAY ALLISON and HOLMES HERBERT
at the
Universal Picture House
(CINEMA, PRECIOUS Lamington Road.)
The Programme includes a Two Reel Comedy.
TIME AS USUAL
Rates from As. 3 to Re. 1-8.

Messrs. JAGTAP PICTURE'S
SENSATION OF THE SCREEN
"JAY BHAVAIN"
Achrming Portrait of the Maratha History
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK at
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Daily Four Shows at 5. 7, 9 & 11 P. M
SUNDAY EXTRA SHOW at 2 P. M

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
3, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Tephone No. 22736.

IPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS AND CAPITALISTS.

AUCION SALE OF THE STANDARD MILLS (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION) SITUATE AT PARBHADEVI ROD, MAHIM, BOMBAY

Uder instructions from Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai, the Liquidator of the Standard Mill Company, Limited, (in Voluntary Liquidation), Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will on Monday the 16th day of Juary 1928, sell by Public Auction at 4p.m (S. T.) at their Sale Room No. 3, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, the Immeable properties along with the buildgs standing thereon and all the machery lying therein.

Lot: One piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (Mahim), consisting of three plots, measing about 51,768 square yards and econ piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (Mahim) measuring about 1,825 square yards and third of 6,700 square yards.

Spdles: 44,536 (Mule 3,960 and Ring 40,57

Loos: 1,179, in good working order.

Bers:—4 Lancashire Boilers 8 ft. x 30 ft-150 lbs. pressure per square inch and 16 Lancashire Boiler 7 ft. x 30 ft. -160s. pressure per square inch all certifiedind in good working order

Elric 3 Phase Induction Motors:—15 Three Phase Induction Motors different H.P. Cycles Voltage and R.M.P. and one rect current Motor and one direct Exhaust Fan Motor of different olts.

Elric Dynamos.—(1) D. C. Dynamo 0 olts 61 amps. (1) 80 K. W. D. C. Dynmo 720 amps. 110 Volt 530 R.M.P. (1) 5am Engine driven dynamo 105 Volts. 250 ips.

Bdes the above main machinery the Millconsists of all the necessary auxiliary machery such as Openers, scutchers, card waste slubbings, drawing frames, slubbgs, Inter Roving, Ring reeling, and bunng winding warping machines, bleang, finishing, Dyeing, printing sizing d other machineries of well-known maks

TMills is fully equipped with Electric instations and has a complete set of Hydr Humidifiers, Sprinkles-tools, mplents and is centrally situated.

Fr further particulars and conditions of sa and for details of Machinery and inspon of the property apply to Mr. Mafal Gagalbhai, the Liquidator of the mpany at Church Gate Street, Fort, or tdessrs Amin and Desai his Solicitors Medows Street, Fort, or to the undigned.

Tbale will be subject to the reserve id Private offers will be received by he uidator at his office.

TLiquidator will not bid at Auction ale

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Under Public Patronage for the last 32 Years!
NATYAKALA PRAVARTAK SANGIT MANDALI
will stage
On SATURDAY, 14th Jan. 1928 TWO PERFORMANCES MATINEE at 3-30 P. M. and Night at 9 P. M. AND SUNDAY 15th Jan. 1928 MATINEE at 3-30 P. M.
NEW DRAMA! In Hindi-Urdu!! NEW DRAMA!!
SHADIKI PEHELI RAT (FIRST NIGHT of MARRIAGE)
Written by MUNSHI ABBAS ALI SAHEB
at the ELPHINSTONE THEATRE Grant Road.
Booking for all the three Performances is open at the Theatre between the hours of 8 to 11 a. m. & 3 to 6 p.m. Daily.
Prop. G. B. BHATE.

TO-MORROW
The Event of the Year
"THE GREEN ARCHER"
A Picture that will make you gasp—And Come Back for more
STORY BY
EDGAR WALLACE
A Pathe Serial
IMPERIAL CINEMA.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

(Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co.)
Bombay, Jan. 12.

Since our last Weekly Report, the Home markets have ruled rather weaker and the nett changes are as follows:—

	Mch.	July	Oct.
New York 4|1|28	19.36	19.31	18.72
New York 11|1|28	18.99	18.85	18.21
	—.37	—.46	—.51
	Mch	July	Oct.
Liverpool 4|1|28	10.25	10.12	9.78
Liverpool 11|1|28	10.15	10.00	9.63
	—.10	—.12	—.15

The chief features of the week have been unfavourable conditions in Lancashire and increased hedge selling. Last night one of our Liverpool friends cabled us as follows:—

"It looks as if demand not sufficient to sustain the market."

We have said many times recently that the consumption figures must gradually diminish and this is now beginning to take place.

With a crop of approximately 13 million bales secured and a carry over of about 7 3|4 million bales people are beginning to look more to trade conditions for a basis on which to form opinions as to the future course of the market. In this connection we are some what tired of hearling politicians express optimistic opinions as to the coming year. We frankly do not look for any great recovery in trade at present and the latest reports from Lancashire, the Continent, the far East and India do not encourage us to hope for anything in the nature of a real recovery. As the consumption of cotton depends largely on prosperity and price level, we do not expect much increase in the demand until prices are more attractive to the consumer.

The local market has been disturbed during the last three days by cotton fires in Bombay, and up to date about 25,000 bales have been destroyed. This has strengthened the market a few Rupees, but we do not think trat it will have any lasting effect on prices. Arrivals are again heavy in the uncountry markets and we are confident that the Government crop Estimate will eventually be found to be nearly 10 lakhs short of the actual figures. Demand is still very small and stocks are mounting up. Japanese Exporters can wait for their Indian supplies and Europe shows no keenness to buy our cotton at the present high parity.

We think that Indian prices must come down sooner or late, and we can only advise our friends, holding actual cotton to sell their stocks, or to hedge their position by sales of forward Contracts.

The Strike of Mill hands in Bombay continues and shows no sign of an early settlement. The Strike is confined to about 8 Mills.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

Messrs. Vurdhman and Co.)
Bombay, Jan. 12.

AMERICA:

A week of sagging values, influenced by anxious labour developments in Lancashire and hopeful out-look for next cotton crop, established a nett decline of 46 points in July contracts at New York.

The prolongation of unfavourable Textile Trade of Great Britain induced employers to pass a resolution to reduce wages and increase weekly working hours; induced considerable unloading of speculative purchases, while on the other hand, continued healthy spot demand and spinners fixing prices for considerable cotton previously bought on Calls; displayed existence of important underlying strength and labour's decision on the situation is anxiously awaited, and it is hoped generally that nothing will be left undone to avert a general strike.

Passing of an unusual cold wave recently over the Southern Sections of Cotton Belt has greatly minimised the possibilities of eventual damage to the cotton crop by boll-weevil. Several well informed firms are confidentially looking for a substantial increase in the average of the next American crop while others are busy talking about the increased sales of fertilizers. These news strengthen bearish ideas which developed into absence of buying power and short selling in New Crop months. We believe it is too early to rely on present favourable out-look.

The technical situation of the market continues strong and there are traces of accumulation of weak short interest. December consumption figures by U.S.A. mills will shortly be out showing present attitude of spinners.

In conclusion we do not look for any marked changes in the immediate future as strong markets will probably result in freer speculative offerings, whilst declines will dry up the supply; consequently for the time being it would appear the best policy to buy on weak occasions and sell on advances but broadly speaking we would sooner look for buying opportunities than the reverse.

BOMBAY.

The local market fluctuated within a narrow range and exhibited more resistance to decline. The nett decline in the values of Broach April|May delivery is Rs. 3 and to-day's rate is Rs. 376.

There had been considerable liquidation chiefly influenced by easier American advices and on partial strike in Bombay Mills. At the decline there was better support as the market appears well liquidated at present.

While the movement of the New Crop continues freely, there is noticeable absence of seasonal hedge selling, as prices in the interior towns are relatively higher and so far the quality of new arrivals continues unsatisfactory. In the ready market there is some improvement in the demand for nice cotton as some of the exporters' stock is said to have been burnt down owing to repeated fires.

On the whole, the situation continues fairly healthy and while there is nothing in the situation to cause any wide price movement, we think it safe to make conservative purchases for quick turns.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 11.

Chartered Bank of I A and C £21.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £125-1|2.
P and O Banking Corporation £9.
National Bank £50-3/4.
Eastern Bank £6-3/4.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £88-7|8.
Conversion Loan 6-3|4.
Indian Loan 5 1|2 per cent £101-1|2.
Rupee Paper 3 1|2 per cent £56.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £62-1|4.
Indian Stock 3 1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £72-1|2.
Consols £55-3|8.
War Loan 5 per cent £101-5|8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 11.

Rozario Santa Fe per 64 lb— —
49|6 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Barletta Russo per 64 lb—
48|9 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Wheat South Australian—
51|3 Jan-Feb Shipment Buyers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi new crop—
50 May-June Shipment Sellers.

C. P. LANDHOLDERS' CONFERENCE

RESIDENT OPPOSED TO WIDER FRANCHISE

Raja Laxman Rao Bhonsle who presided over the C. P. Land-holders' and Tenants' Conference at Katni, in the course of his opening speech, said:—

"I see before me delegates who represent two distinct interests the landlords and the tenants; but because they are distinct no implication can arise that they are hostile. Landlords and Tenants indirectly or directly live on land and therefore unity amongst the two different classes is essential for the peaceful and prosperous development of both.

The present condition of the agriculturists is deplorable. They are illiterate, ill fed, ill-clothed and indebted. The Government pays its expenses to a very large extent from what it realises from agriculture in the shape of rent or revenue. If the taxing capacity of the agriculturist is not increased by increasing his income no reforms and no amenities of life of the society are possible. This does not seem to have been sufficiently recognised or else we whether Landholders or Tenants would have been given a more powerful voice in shaping our destiny. We should be given more seats in the Council and this could be done even without broadening the present franchise. I am of opinion that under the present insignificantly literate condition of the Province, the franchise ought not to be broadened.

TENANCY PROBLEMS.

I now come to the two important subjects which have engaged the attention of the agriculturists. The first is the several amendments to the existing C. P. Tenancy Act. In my opinion the occupancy tenant should have a right of subleasing his field for five years. He must however cultivate his field for two or three years between any two sub-leases of his fields. He should be given the right to mortgage his field to the Co-operative Society. If under any circumstances such as his not meeting his liability under the mortgage to the Co-operative Society or the demand of rent for his field, it should become necessary to sell his field, then the whole of it should be sold and the Malguzar should have the right of pre-emption and if he fails to exercise that right then he i.e. the Malguzar ought to get Rs. 30 per cent. on the purchase money as Nazarana.

QUESTION OF ASSESSMENT.

The question of assessment of the land is a question of life and death to the agriculturist; and considering that about 70 per cent. of the population of the province lives on land directly or indirectly it is a question which vitally affects the lives of thousands of people let alone the prosperity of the Province. A Province like ours which is so rich in minerals and other raw products should not have been almost an agricultural one. But the fact remains that it is so and the Government is not free from blame for this. The Government should have seen that the province developed industrially to a considerable extent and that the pressure on land was relieved.

The principle cause which contributed and contributes to the miseries of the people was and is over-assessment of land. If the seasons are normal, then an agriculturist can make a net profit of Rs. 5|8 to Rs. 7 at the most per acre annually. Imagine if this petty insignificant sum can be sufficient to meet the ordinary demands of tenants whose holdings are below twenty acres and their number is a large one.

Whence is money to come for constructing new bunds or repairing old ones, for digging kans and other weeds off and on, for purchasing bullocks and cattle to replenish the old stock, and for manuring the field which loses its yielding capacity gradually?

The real cause of the disheartening condition of the agriculturist is the over assessment of the land. The reduction of assessment is only possible if the expenses of the Government are reduced; for it is to meet these expenses that the land has been assessed and mind it is land which gives Government most of the revenue.

STATES' PEOPLES CONFERENCE

FINANCE AND ORGANIZATION

The second meeting of the Executive Committee of this Conference was held at the Servants of India Society's Hall. Sjt. B. S. Pathikji, Vice-Chairman presided. The following resolutions were passed:

(1) This meeting places on record its sense of deep sorrow at the sudden demise of Hakim Ajmal Khan Saheb and the great loss which the country sustained by the absence of his lead at this critical juncture.

(2) This Committee resolves that those public bodies interested in the affairs of the Indian States that accept the aim and object of the Conference and agree to work in the spirit of the resolutions of the Conference should be affiliated to this Conference on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 per year.

(3) This committee resolves to request the Provincial Secretaries to prepare scheme of the work within their jurisdiction on the basis that the provincial offices will get subvention during the year upto Rs. 500 provided their schemes are approved by the following sub-committee appointed for the purpose. The Chairman, the General Secretary, the Bombay Secretary, Messrs. M.H. Mehta, A. V. Patvardhan, Thilokehandra Mathur.

(4) The Provincial Secretaries are authorised to collect funds for the Conference and spend the same upto three fourths of the collection under the supervision and control of the members of the Executive Committee of the respective provinces.

(5) This Committee appoints the following members to form a committee to organise public opinion on Indian question within and without state limits in consonance with the aim and objects of this Conference.

Messrs Manilal Kothari, B. S. Pathik, and B. G. Mehta, with such gentlemen as they think proper may sanction a sum of Rs. 1000 (one thousand) by the central office.

(6) The following gentlemen are appointed to work with the Indian National Congress Sub-Committee for drafting the Constitution when invited to do so, on behalf of the Indian States Peoples' Conference.

D. B. M. Ramchandra Rao, B. S. Pathik, Prof. G. R. Abhyankar, Prof. K. T. Shah, Manilal Kothari, P. L. Chucngar, M. H. Mehta and A. D. Sheth.

(7) A Committee of leading members was appointed to collect funds for the purposes of the Conference.

"CHRONICLE" CONGRESS NUMBER

The "Jame-Jamshed" writes:—

Our contemporary, the "Bombay Chronicle," has issued a special Congress Number for 1927. It is a bulky volume of about 100 pages, and is wholly published in English. The frontispiece is a coloured illustration of a young Indian lady worshipping the Lord Buddha. There are many illustrations on architecture and sculpture, including those of 15 prominent Indian leaders including Sir Dinshaw Petit and Sir Phiroze Sethna. Another noteworthy illustration is that entitled "Mother India's Wail," wherein Mother India is depicted bleeding from all sides, and her sons are stung with utmost pain on seeing her in that plight. In the dialogue that ensues between the prostrate figure and the sons the former is pointing out to the latter the necessity of supporting every home industry. Among the writers in this number are Sir Jagdish Bose, Sir Harising Gour, Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala and other well-known persons. Dr. Miss Jerbanoo Mistry writes on "Some Peculiar Aspects of Modern Law" and urges several amendments. Mr. Dinsha Farboonji's life-sketch is also given in it along with his photo, in which the writer of the sketch pays glowing tribute to the abilities of Mr. Mulla as a lawyer.

"Balwant" of Ratnagiri, a leading weekly of the Konkan tract writes: The Congress Special Number of the "Bombay Chronicle" presents an excellent blend of literary and political writings and nicely printed works of art. Photos of leading politicians, presentment of Bengali artistic pictures and the frontispiece are attractively brought out. The editor deserves to be congratulated on its production and the rare sense of proportion he has shown in bringing together writers on varied and even conflicting subjects. It is doubtless not only readable, but even preservable.

RELIGION CAN'T IGNORE ECONOMICS

INDIAN ECONOMISTS FOREGATHER

PEASANTS' NEED OF LONG-TERM CREDIT

LUCKNOW, Jan. 8. (By Mail).

The eleventh session of the Indian Economic Conference was held at the Lucknow University under the presidency of Mr. M. H. Darling in the first week of January, 1928. Dr. M. B. Cameron, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, in a neat little speech, showed the dangers of over-simplification in a science which dealt with human life, and ironically alluded to that objectionable monster, the economic man, and all the soulless doctrines against which Carlyle and Ruskin vigorously protested. At Lucknow the Professor of Economics, he said had taken up a very decided line in endeavouring to keep the teaching of the subject in closest contact with the real world, while the post-graduate students were engaged in regional surveys in the villages of Oudh and were accumulating material that might be useful.

The Hon. Rai Rajeswar Bali Minister of Education, then opened the Conference with a long speech, in the course of which he examined the agricultural position of the United Provinces.

ECONOMICS AND ETHICS

Mr. M. H. Darling, in his presidential speech, discussed the relations of economics with ethics and sociology and constantly referred to his wide personal knowledge of the economic life of the Punjab peasantry. He explained how the leading religions could not ignore vital economic issues and illustrated how monotheism in Islam has not opposed the idea that "Where there is water, there is God," and how the injunctions as regards the irreligiousness of charging interest had not been scrupulously followed by the Punjabi Muhammadan. The Hindus similarly no longer maintained disabled and useless cattle on religious grounds, while the Sikhs were also changing their outlook towards birth control. In the end he suggested that the gospel of sufficiency and service should be preached to a peasant and sufficiency should include food, cleanliness, health, education and a more abundat life.

INVESTIGATING INDO MARKET MARKETING CONDITIONS

Dr. H. Sinha, in a very interesting paper on co-operative marketing showed how the small holding and poverty of the cultivator necessitated a large number of middlemen. He concluded by emphasising the need of local investigation into marketing conditions especially in regions where commercial crops were important.

Dr. H. C. Sinha (Dacca University) in his paper pleaded for long term mortgage credit for peasants on a co-operative basis. Dr. P. N. Banerjee (Calcutta University) also dwelt upon the importance of elasticity of funds and proper facilities of long term credit for the cultivator and alluded to the Irish Agricultural Co-operative Credit measure.

PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURE

The second day of the Conference was devoted to the problems of agriculture. Dr. Radhakamal Mukerjee showed by an examination of agricultural statistics that the canals in the Upper Ganges Valley could hardly withstand the effects of a bad monsoon.

Mr. B. N. Ganguli (Dacca University) showed that double cropping and a high density of population co-existed and explained how soil, canal or well irrigation governed a more intensive farming in different areas of the Gangetic Plain.

SCOPE OF SOCIAL ECONOMICS

In the concluding day's sittings the scope of social economics and forms of social insurance were discussed. The Rev. James Kellock, Bombay, examined the necessity of bringing economics into close touch with ethical ideals, and suggested the consideration of economic factors of amelioration as the scope of social economics. Mr. K. B. Madhava (Mysore University) examined the various forms of social insurance in vogue in Germany and England and pleaded for the creation of a separate department like the Government Actuary's Department.

Dr. D. P. Mukerjee (Lucknow University) pleaded for group insurance among the Indian masses utilising the caste, panchayat and other community organisations.

The proceedings closed on the afternoon of the 5th January.—A.P.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 11.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta—
Jan-March per cwt 14|6
July-Sept per cwt 14|10-1|2
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay—
Jan-March per cwt 14|7-3|4
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi—
Jan-March per cwt 14|8-1|2

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 11.

Cottonseed Bombay—
£13 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Castorseed Bombay—
£11-3-9 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Linseed Toria ton—
£16-15 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

NERVOUS AND IRREGULAR—UNFAVOURABLE LIVERPOOL CABLES—TRADE BUYING—FUTURES 2 POINTS HIGHER TO 7 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Jan. 11.

The New York futures market ruled quiet and prices declined 9 points on unfavourable Liverpool cables. At the decline, there was considerable buying by trade interests and prices improved 19 points at noon. During the later part of the session, there was very little business and the market closed irregular at a rise of 2 points to a decline of 7 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points to 19.50c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed 5 to 3 points lower. Spot Cotton prices were lowered by 6 points to 19.16c.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 11th January:

July highest 18.93 (noon) lowest 18.74 (10-20 a.m.)

Messrs. Langley and Co. in their report state:—

N. Y. March highest 19.09 plus .03. Lowest 18.94—.12.

Reuter:—"Market nervous and irregular, unsettling factors being unfavourable Liverpool cables and trade buying."

Munds and Winslow:—"Market likely to work temporarily lower. Expect ultimately higher market."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

E. P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 11-1-28	6223000	9153000
Receipts Yesterday 11-1-28	25000	42000
Exports to date 11-1-28	3991000	5970000
Stocks at Ports 6-1-28	2526000	2943000
Stock Interior Towns do.	1299000	1529000
Stocks Liverpool 6-1-28	931000	1234000
Visible Supply 6-1-28	5976000	7222000
Quantity in Sight do.	10503000	13219000

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 11.

January	18.99 —.06
March	18.99 —.07
May	19.05 —.04
July	18.85 plus .02
October	18.21 —.06
December	18.15 —.06
Middling Spot	19.50 —.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 11.

March	18.90 —.05
May	18.82 —.03
Middling Spot	19.16 —.06

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 11.

New York 11 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	18.98
May	19.05
July	18.82
New York Noon Call.	
March	19.05
May	19.10
July	18.88
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	
March	18.92
May	18.81
July	18.61

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 11.

Bales

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	25,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	12,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	10,000

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 11.

Silver—Very little doing.

Spot	26 1/2
Forward	26 3/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 11.

Bar Gold Fine per oz £4 4-11-1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 11.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months 4-5/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 4-5/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1/4 per cent.

LIVERPOOL.

SMALL MARKET—NARROW TRADING—HEALTHY SPOT DEMAND—SALES 10,000 BALES—FUTURES 9 TO 4 POINTS LOWER.

Liverpool, Jan. 11.

The Liverpool futures market ruled quiet throughout the day with a limited business. Prices opened 2 points lower and closed at a decline of 9 points for near months, while distant months closed steady 4 points lower. Middling American Spot prices declined 9 points to 10.78d per lb. and Spot sales of 10,000 bales were recorded.

Empire Cotton futures ruled quiet and declined 7 to 8 points. The Egyptian ring was quiet and closed at a loss of 11 to 9 points, with Spot prices 20 points down.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool, dated 11th January:—

10-21 a.m.: New York cables:—Textiles are a little more active. Much talk of curtailment, but think it is as yet small specially South, where Mills can still make modest profit on basis of present prices of cotton. Pending fresh developments market seems likely swing in scalping range.

8-35 p.m.—Hedge selling, some buying orders on limits. Although spot sales are smaller to-day, trade demand is very good for medium to low grades which are scarce.

United States Textile Institute reports production in December 7.5 per cent. less than November, sales 9.6 per cent. over production. Unfilled orders 13.7 per cent. increase since 1st December.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 11th January:—

Sagging tendency due to general anticipation decreased offtake

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Fluctuating market without decided tendency. Reported curtailment consumption America and unsatisfactory condition of trade here capping liquidation of long interest. If acreage increased will probably go lower temporarily."

Market is nervous and irregular, unsettling factors being unfavourable Liverpool cables and trade buying.

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"Government weather report low temperature favourable market very limited, but considerable resistance showed on declines."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 11.

	Opening	Closing
January	10.21	10.19 —.09
February		10.16 —.07
March	10.15	10.15 —.07
April		10.10 —.07
May	10.09	10.09 —.07
June		10.03 —.06
July	9.99	10.00 —.05
August		9.87 —.04
September		9.74 —.05
October	9.61	9.63 —.04
November		9.57 —.04
December		9.57 —.04
January		9.56 —.04
Middling Spot		10.78 —.09

SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 11.

Bales

Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	300
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 11.

Scinde Fully Good	8.00
Scinde Fine	8.20
Bengal Good	7.80
Bengal Fully Good	8.00
Bengal Fine	8.20
Oomra Good	8.45
Oomra Fully Good	8.70
Oomra Fine	8.95
Broach Fully Good	9.40
Broach Fine	9.70

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 11.

January	16.77 —.06
February	16.88 —.05
March	16.97 —.11
April	16.97 —.11
May	17.13 —.09
June	17.13 —.09
July	17.22 —.06
August	17.22 —.06
September	17.22 —.06
October	17.27 .05
November	17.27 —.05
December	17.27 —.05
January	17.19 —.07
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	17.40 —.20

BOMBAY.

JOBBERS BOUGHT—STEADY MARKET—CLOSED RE. 1|- LOWER.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

Following a small rise of 2 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 375|- and declined to Rs. 374|- on scattered selling. At this level jobbers bought and prices firmed up to Rs. 376|4. Later on prices ruled easy on absence of buying power and Rates at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M. 375, 376|4, 374, 375|8.
Oomra D.-J. 341|8, 342|8, 341|8, 342|4.
Oomra Mar. 340, 340|8, 340, 340.
Bengal D.-J. 307, 309, 307, 309.
Bengal Mar. 309, 310|8, 309, 310|8.

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened easy at a decline of 3 points and further weakness was reported but later on it showed better tendency with prices 1 point higher. Locally, the forward market opened at Rs. 373|8 and ruled steady on better support from firms having Liverpool connections. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were steady as under:—

Broach A.-M. 373|8, 374|12, 373|4, 374|8.
Oomra D.-J. 341, 341|8, 341, 341|8.
Oomra Mar. 240, 340|8, 340, 340.
Bengal D.-J. 307, 307|8, 307, 307|8.
Bengal Mar. 309, 309|8, 309, 309.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

January	230.70	—1.80
April	236.60	—1.50
July	235.70	—2.00

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, Jan. 12.

Bengal 305 D.-J.
Bengal 309 March.
Broach 376 A.-M.
Umra 339 D.-J.
Umra 340 March.

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	320	314	304	299
P. A.	318	312	305	297
Rajputana	320	314	307	299
Punjab-American		430	425	416
Umra No. 3		551	344	334
C. P. No. 1		375	365	358
C. P. No. 2		363	356	346
Khandesh		346	336	326

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

100 Langli & Co., Harda, 346.
100 Langli & Co., C. P., 370.
200 Langli & Co., Bengal 311|313.
200 Y. Y. Kesha & Co., Jalna, 327.
200 Y. Y. Kesha & Co., Manmur, 324.
300 Y. Y. Kesha & Co., Khandesh, 324|327.
100 A. Damodar & Co., Khandesh, 334.
100 Patel & Co., Amraoti, 347.
100 Patel & Co., Pandhurna, 358.
200 Patel & Co., Khandesh, 330.
100 Patel & Co., Murtizapur, 338.
100 Prelad Mill. Harsud, 342.
100 Volkart Bros., Bengal, 330.
100 Petit Mil, Okadia, 417.
100 H. Rambhagat, Jalna, 325.
100 Langli & Co., Hatbras, 312.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Ready Red leafy.	Jan.	Deli-very.	Con-tract.
Bengal Superfine	325	..	..	..
Bengal Fine	320	pl. 5	..	..
Bengal F. G.	310	..	..	..
Sindh-Punjab	325	..	..	..
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	310	..	..	..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	305|70	..	..	..
Nagpur Fine	305|70	pl. 23|4	..	..
Yeotmal Fine	300	..	..	..
Arvi Fine	355	pl. 13|4	..	..
Amraoti Fine	345|50	..	..	..
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	340|45	pl. 4	..	..
Mulkapur Fine	335|40	..	..	..
Khandesh Fine	335	—4	..	..
Muthia Fine	....	—9	..	..
Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S.	355|60	..	..	..
Purna F.G.G.S.	350	..	..	..
Parbhani-Sailu F.G.G.S.	....	..	..	..
Indore Ujjain Fine	....	..	..	..
Burwah Sanavad Fine	340|50	..	..	..
Broach F.G.	....	March.	April.	
Broach Fine	....	pl. 19	pl. 15	
Westerns M.G.	....	..	..	..
Westerns H.G.	....	..	..	..
Cambodia	455	..	..	..
Miraj-Sangli	420	Ap.-My.	M.-June.	
Compta Good	425	pl.40	pl. 35	
Dholera	....	..	..	..
Kadi-Viramgam	....	..	..	..

BULLION MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

Yesterday London Silver Market closed unchanged for spot and 1|16d. higher for forward delivery. Shanghai Exchange was steady at unchanged quotation of 2-7-12. Local forward market opened for Posh delivery at Rs. 59|10 and improved 2 as. on scattered buying. Daily demand for spot is estimated at 125 bars. The outlook is not very decided and prices are expected to swing within a narrow range. Double option premiums for March is quoted at As. 12 and Fagan at Rs. 1|2.

(The Bombay Bullion Broker" Association, Ltd.).

SILVER.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

Silver Ready Rs. 59-11
Silver. London Ready Rs. 26-8.
Silver. London. Forward. Rs. 26-6.
London. Shanghai. Opening 2-7 3|4.
Closing 2-7 3|4.
New York Cent. 58.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Posha	59-9	59-11	59-8	59-10
Maha	59-12	59-15	59-11	59-13
Falguna	59-9	59-11	59-8	59-10

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

Bar Ready	21	5	0
Posh delivery	21	5	6
Mah delivery	21	6	0
Fagan delivery	21	6	9
Native Bar 97 touch	20	13	0
Central Bank 10 tolas Bar	21	9	0
Central Bank 5 tolas Bar	21	10	0
Chartered Bank Bar	21	8	6
National Bank Bar	21	10	0
Sovereigns Ready	13	6	0

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Jan. 12.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1|6 1|16.
Bank's selling D D 1|6 3|32.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 1|6 11|32.
Bank's buying T T 1|6 3|32 to 1|8.
Bank's buying D D 1|6 1|8.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady market.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 915.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 963.
Bank's buying D D 950.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 126.
Bank's buying 60 D|st D P 124 1|2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 159 1|2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 177 1|4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155 1|2.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 275.
London—Gold per oz.—Ready 84-11 1|2.
London—Silver per oz.—Ready 26-8.
London—Silver per oz.—Forward 26-6.
Tone of Silver:—Quiet and idle. Nothing doing.
American Cross Rate dol. 4.87-1|2.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01.

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BRUEL AND CO.'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

In full pressed Bales	Yester-day	This year.	Since 1st September. Last year.
Khandesh	5,486	1,33,918	1,58,294
Central India	5,584	85,120	74,825
Barsi and Nagar	4,875	1,16,756	73,617
Hyderabad-Gaorani	2,774	44,569	21,980
Berar	7,084	2,98,086	1,96,116
Central Provinces	4,626	1,16,609	58,971
Total Oomras	30,429	7,99,058	5,77,803
Dholera	1,661	38,879	17,194
N.-W. Provinces	55	58,531	40,459
Rajputana	712	15,062	11,799
Sind-Punjab	3,616	68,610	39,391
Broach	....	2,597	239
Coompta and Dharwar	....	3,126	17,977
Westerns-Northerns	....	3,194	8,623
Cocoanada	....	....	395
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	....	7,025	4,586
Persian	26	3,018	2,849
American	....	19,653	52,841
Egyptian and African	231	8,873	20,017
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	....	64	44
Total	36,629	10,27,740	7,94,217

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full pressed Bales	Yester-day	This year.	1st Sept to 5th Jan. Last year.
Europe	4,032	1,57,811	80,846
Japan & China	5,761	2,01,567	2,02,652
Coast Ports	221	8,911	4,704
Up-country by Rail	....	31,749	36,660
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	69,068	24,134
Total	10,014	4,69,106	3,48,996

PRODUCE MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

Wheat May delivery	7	6	9
Wheat January delivery	7	6	6
Linseed May delivery	10	4	9
Castorseed January	10	4	0
Cotton Seed D|J.	4	11	6
Groundnuts ready	58	4	0
Te'seed Dec|Jan.	9	12	0
Linseed bold spot	10	1	0
Linseed Small spot	9	11	0
Rapseed Mar|Apl. Yellow	11	0	0
Rapseed Katni Feb.Mar.	10	6	0
Groundnuts Kahndesh	58	0	0
Castor Seed M.A.	51	5	0
Wheat Khandesh ready	7	10	0
Wheat Yellow Ready	7	10	0
Wheat Surbati Ready	7	9	0
Gram Punjab A.M.	42	8	0
Teelseed White Ready	13	4	0
Teelseed Black Ready	12	4	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 11th Jan.

	cwts.
Wheat	10,836
Linseed	1,111
Rape, Rai and Mustarseeds	350
Gingellyseeds	11,166
Poppyseed	14
Groundnuts	57,829
Castorseed	2,667
Rice	3,430
Myrabollams	15,408
Cotton Seed	46,652
Mowraseed	1,045
Gram	1,486
Joowar	1,265
Bajree	4,899
	tons.
Coal	1,313

SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 12.

3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 76-1-6
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs 1931-36 Rs. 94-2
4 per cent. Loan 1924-37 Rs. 93-11
4 per cent. Loan 1960-70 Rs. 88-3
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 100
5 per cent. Loan 1935 Rs. 101-4
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933 Rs. 102-6
5 per cent. (Tax Free) 1945-55 Rs. 106-10-6
5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928 Rs. 105-5
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 Rs. 103-9
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 Rs. 105.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1032 Rs. 106-8
6 1-2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935 Rs. 111-8
4 per cent. Port Trust 1971 Rs. 85-4
4 per cent. Municipal 1974 Rs. 84-4
4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 84-8
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 110-12.
6 per cent. Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 102
Forward Rates 19th January Sett.
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 76-2
1945-55 Rs. 160-11
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

3 Months 4 5-16 per cent.
6 months 4 5-16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1-2 per cent.
Money Call 6 1-4 per cent.
One to three Months 5 1-2 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 11.

Linseed Oil naked London ewt—
27|10-1|2 Jan-April Delivery Sellers.
28|10-1|2 May-Aug Delivery Paid.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 11.

Linseed Calcutta ton—
£17-6-3 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
£17-6-3 Feb-March Shipment Sellers.
Linseed La Plata c i f ton—
£15-2-6 March-April Shipment Hull Sellers.
Linseed Bombay—
£18-7-6 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.

COFFEE.

New York, Jan. 11.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot 14-3|4.

EMPIRE COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 11.

March	10.18 —.07
May	10.10 —.08

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 11.

Copper English Best Selected £66-3|8.
Copper Braziers £76.
Yellow Metal £65.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £22-1|4.
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £13-1|8.
Tin English Ingots £253-7|8.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 11.

Demand Bills 487.18

BOMBAY SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

The Share Market was closed to-day being the first day of inward payment of the January Settlement.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund Stock and Share Brokekrs have received the following quotations by special telegram from their Agents in Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Companies.	Latest Prices. Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	26
Cavunal Rub. and Tea	20-8
Ceylon Planters	40
Ceylon Rubber	62-8
Clunes Estates	35
Cochin Rubber	58
Eila Tea	300
Estate Co. of Uva	39
Fairlawn Estate	36-8
Frocester Estates	80
Hatbawe Rubber	17
Honiton Rubber	11
Horawala Rubber	52-8
Indo-Malay Estates	25
Jambulande T. and Rub.	19
Jebong Rubber	21-8
Kalutara Comppany	50
Kalutara Rubber	25
Kelani Valley Rub.	35
Langat River	33-8
Lanka Rubbber	95
Lansdowne Rubber	205
Maha Uva Estates	60
Matale Valley Rub.	37-8
Meall Mor Estates	31-8
Mirishena Rubber	55
Narangoda Rubber	35
Neuchatel Estats	55
North-Western Rub.	27-8
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	31
Rubber Growers'	45
Saffragam T. and Rub.	240
Talgaswella Tea	75
Torrington Tea	23
Udabage Tea	80
Udapolla Rubber	27-8
Ullswater Rubber	19
Vogan Tea	58

Remarks:—Market—steady.
Rubber:—Spot Colombo—Re. 1.03

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund Stock and Share Brokekrs have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in London, to-day:—

Andhra Valley (7 1-2 per cent. 1933 Notes) £105
Anglo-Persian Oil Co. Ltd. £4
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock £90-5
Balaghat Gold Mining (10 per cent. Pref). £0-12
Bombay Port Trust 6 per cent. Debs. (1952) £109-10
British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd. £0-7-3
Burma Corporation Ltd. £0-14-3
Burmah Oil Co. Ltd. £4-2-6
Calcutta Port Trust 6 per cent. Debs. (1952) £108-10
Australian 5 per cent. Loan (1935-45) £99
Calcutta Port Trust 5 per cent. Debs. (1953-83) £98-15
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.) £1-1-3
Chartered Bank of India A. and China £21
Chersonese Rubber Co. Ltd. £0-3-3
Eastern Bank Ltd. £6-7-6
French 5 per cent. Rentes £17-12
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn. £125
India 3 1|2 per cent. Sterling Stock £72
India 4 1|2 Sterling Loan (1950-55) £93
India 3 per cent. Sterling Stock £62-5
India 5 1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan (1932) £101-10
Karachi Port Trust 5 1|2 per cent. Debs. (1954) £102-10
Linggi Plantations Ltd £2-8-3
Lloyds Bank Limited £3-4-0
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd. £0-16
National Bank of India Ltd. £50
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.) £8-2-6
P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd. £11-19
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rlp. 4 1|2 per cent. Debs. £81
Shell Transport and Trading Co. Ltd. £4-7-6
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock) £198
Southern Punjab Railway (4 per cent. Pref. Stock) £80-5
Tata Iron and Steel (7 per cent. Debentures) £102
Tata Power (7 1|2 per cent. 'B' Debs 1934-48) £101
War Loan 5 per cent. (1929-47) £101-10

Remarks:—Market—less active.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 11.

T T Berlin on London	20.46-5|8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.09-5|8
T T Brussels on London	34.96
T T Madrid on London	28.31
T T Milan on London	92.17
T T Berne on London	25.29
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	164.43

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 11.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot 1|7-5|8 Sellers.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

S. S. "Ranchi" with mails of 29th Dec. due at 10 a.m.

Annual social gathering of V. J. T. Institute Students' Union, 4-30 p.m., Mr. R. D. Bell presiding.

SATURDAY, Jan. 14.

Prominent Leaders to address public meeting re. Simon Commission, Tilak Bridge, Dadar, 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Jan. 15.

Parsis' public meeting re Zoroastrian Co-operative Credit Bank in Bombay, Dubash Theatre, Charni Road, 9-15 a.m. Sir S. B. Billimoria presiding.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Australia per s.s. "Pilsna" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Wednesday, the 18th instant.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Members of the Common Jury summoned for the Fifth Criminal Sessions of 1927 and classified in Groups A and B are required to attend at the Sessions Court on the 2nd floor on Monday morning the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

LECTURE ON 'WIDOW REMARRIAGE."

A public meeting of the Hindus will be held to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m. (B. T.) at the Arya Samaj Hall Lectures will be delivered on Widow remarriage and also proved from Vedas and other Hindu Shastras. Doubts will be solved.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday, to 6 a.m. of Thursday:—

Small-pox attacks 2, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack 1, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 63. Total mortality this day last year was 78.

G. I. P. RY. EMPLOYEES' GENERAL UNION.

An urgent meeting of the Managing Committee of the above Union will be held to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m. in the registered office of the Union. The question of amalgmating the existing Unions on the G. I. P. will be discussed and resolutions adopted. All members of the Managing Committee are requested to attend in time.

YOUNG MEN'S PARSEE ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Elecution Competition of the Parsee Collegians of both sexes will be held to-day (Friday), at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.), when the Hon. Mr. Justice Blackwell will preside and Mrs. Blackwell will distribute the prizes.

The Hon. Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Mr. Bomanji J. Wadia, and Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, will form the Board of Judges to determine the order of merit of the candidates.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi," with the Mails from Bombay of the 7th instant, arrived at Aden at 11 a.m. on the 11th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" carrying Bombay Mails of the 7th instant, ex s.s. "Rawalpindi" left Aden at 6-30 p.m. on the 11th instant.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from London of the 5th instant, arrived at Port Said at 8-30 a.m. on the 11th instant and left there at 1 p.m. the same day.

B. I. S. N. Company's steamer s.s. "Ellora" from Mombasa is expected to arrive in Bombay on Monday morning the 16th instant and will be berthed at No. 18 Alexandra Dockwall on arrival.

The Clan Line s.s. "Lindsay" left Liverpool on the morning of the 11th inst.

BRITISH T. U. CONGRESS DELEGATION

RECEPTION BY A. I. TRADE UNION CONGRESS

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress will be held to-day (Friday), at 7 p.m. (S. T.), in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, to welcome Messrs. A. A. Purcell, M.P., and J. Wallsworth, the British Trades Union Congress Delegation.

Messrs. Moolla Oil Company, Ltd., of Rangoon wire:—

"Our well number 22 struck oil on Thursday. Bailed four barrels oil."

BOMBAY CORPORATION

PROPOSED CHANGES IN ACCOUNTANCY SYSTEM

MR. BIRD'S SUGGESTIONS.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon Dr. S. S. Batliwalla presiding.

REFORMS IN ACCOUNTANCY SYSTEM.

Consideration was given to the report of the Finance and Banking Sub-Committee regarding the report of the Secretary Retrenchment Enquiry upon the reform and the reorganisation of accountancy system of the Bombay Municipality. The Commissioner at the request of the Committee, obtained the opinion of Mr. (now Sir) S. B. Billimoria, on the lengthy report but after careful consideration they came to the conclusion that Mr. Billimoria's report required no action as it was merely a repilition of Mr. Bird's report and recommended approval of the suggestions made by Mr. Bird, the Secretary, Retrenchment Enquiry.

THE SUGGESTIONS.

The report contained among other things also the following suggestions, viz:—

That all primary records, registers and subsidiary ledgers be entrusted to account sections in the several departmental offices. (Para 31).

That such departmental accounts sections be under the orders of the Chief Accountant in regard to technical matters of accounts, but under the departmental officers for pay and discipline. (Para 34).

That the system of cost accounting in the Municipal Workshops be revised on the lines suggested in the Test Audit Officer's Report, dated 5th March, 1924 (Para 63).

That the departmental stock records be verified, and the transactions of these stock accounts be recorded in the main financial account books. (Para. 65).

That the Municipal Act be amended so as to provide for the preparation of a separate Loan Works Budget. (Para. 78).

That the Revenue Audit Section be placed under the direct control of a responsible supervising Officer. (Para. 100).

That the Municipal Auditors to be appointed in future be qualified professional accountants and that their powers and duties be revised. (Paras. 110, 111 and 112).

That the Annual Report of the Chief Accountant be submitted in future in continuous narrative form. (Para. 113).

That the appendices to the Chief Accountant's Report:

That an advance be made from Loan Fund Balances for financing capital stores. (Para. 83).

That detailed estimates be prepared for all works it is proposed to carry out departmentally. (Para. 84).

That the Engineering Department be empowered to vary details of an estimate up to 10 per cent. of any individual item. (Para. 85).

That transfers or re-appropriation of loan moneys be restricted to items within the same main service head of account. (Para. 86).

That the Accounts of the Wafer Works and the Markets be separated from the rate accounts. (Section VIII).

That valuations be made of all lands, buildings, plant, machinery, dead stock, loose tools and other realiable assets in the possession of all departments. (Section IX).

With regard to the suggestion of Mr. Bird's report, that the Municipal Auditors to be appointed in future be qualified accountants and that their powers and duties be revised, the Commissioner has been requested to ascertain from Government and inform the Sub-Committee what would Government charge for carrying out the audit of the accounts of this Municipality through their Auditors.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, Chairman, Standing Committee moved for the adoption of the report.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved to refer the report to a Special Committee.

DR. MEHTA'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. S. P. Mehta moved another amendment to refer the report to the Revenue and General Purposes Committee except the suggestion of Mr. Bird in regard to the appointment of qualified Municipal Auditors and to audit the accounts through Government auditors.

The amendment of Dr. Mehta was agreed to as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

EXCEEDING SPEED LIMIT

DRIVERS OF MOTOR CARS FINED

Dattaram Bhasker, Anandrao Ganpatrao, D. Prakasham, Falar Walad Juji, K. D. Dubhash, Laxman Balu, Ramzan Sab and V. S. Patwardhan were placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Thursday afternoon on a charge of exceeding the speed-limit. It was alleged that the accused drove their cars along the Queen's Road at a high speed and overtook a long line of cars on different dates in December last.

The Magistrate convicted all the persons on the charge against them and sentenced them to pay fines ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 while Patwardhan the last accused, was fined Rs. 75.

Patwardhan, it was alleged, drove his car along Queen's Road, on December 2 last at 5-30 p.m. at a speed of about 30 to 35 miles an hour. He overtook a long line of cars preceding his, and as soo nas he saw in it Sergeant Gibbs he applied brakes to his car in such a manner that the rear wheels were locked and the car skidded and dashed against another car which was damaged. He then swerved to the right and ran into a tree and uprooted it.

CHARGED WITH USE OF FORGED DOCUMENTS.

MR. V. A. DESAI RESERVES STATEMENT FOR HIGH COURT TRIAL

Mr. Vaikunthrai Ambalal Desai was ordered to stand his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, on Thursday, by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate of the Third Court, Bombay. The charges framed against the accused are:—

(1) That you on or about 23rd February, 1927, at Bombay, fraudulently and dishonestly used as genuine certain documents, to wit, 24 share certificates purporting to represent 216 shares of the All-India United Insurance Company, Limited, which you knew or had reason to believe at the time you used them to be forged documents and that you thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections 467 and 471 of the Indian Penal Code.

(2) That you on or about February 23, 1927 at Bombay, cheated the liquidators of the All-India United Insurance Company by dishonestly inducing them to deliver to you the sum of Rs. 234 as dividend on certain share certificates representing 36 shares in the said Company at the rate of Rs. 6-8-0 per share and thereby committed an offence under Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code.

(3) That you on February 23 attempted to cheat the liquidator to the Company and in such attempt did a certain act towards a commission of the said offence, namely, presented to the liquidators for payment of dividend certain forged share certificates representing 180 shares in the said Company and that you thereby committed an offence under Sections 420 and 511 of the Indian Penal Code.

And lastly (4) that you on or about 27th January, 1927, fraudulently and dishonestly used as genuine certain documents to wit 50 share certificates purporting to represent 1,250 shares of the said Company which you knew or had reason to believe at the time you used them to be forged and thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections 467 and 471 of the Indian Penal Code.

Questioned by the Court the accused stated that he would make his statement before the High Court and give a list of his witnesses to the Clerk of the Crown.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. C. N. Kanuga defended the accused.

On the application of Mr. Kanuga, the Court released the accused on a bail of Rs. 10,000 and one surety in the like amount, the surety to deposit Rs. 3,000 in cash in the Court.

HUSBAND KILLS WIFE.

JURY RETURNS VERDICT OF MURDER

Gowrishanker Mayaram, the Gujerati Hindu Brahmin who stabbed his wife Jamubai (18) to death on Wednesday was placed before the Coroner on Thursday morning. The suspect often got excited in the course of the proceeding and the coroner had to order him out for a while till his temper was subdued.

The evidence showed that the suspect and the deceased married about eight months ago, but their married life was far from happy. They often quarrelled, and about four days ago it reached a climax when both of them set out to go to Kathiawar. Hardly had they gone as far as the Grant Road Station, whe they returned. On Wednesday morning Mayaram Damji, the suspect's father, was told to go out of the room for a few minutes. Soon after he heard cries of the deceased, and he knocked the door, but it was not opened. Suspecting that Jamubai was done to death he rushed to the Maharbawdy Police Station for help, and accompanied by a police constable he went back to the room and forced the door open. The police constable found the young woman lying dead in a pool of blood with a number of stab wounds on her body. The suspect was arrested and marched off to the police station where on a search being made a letter was found addressed to the suspect by the deceased in which she wrote:—"Why are you angry with me? If I have done any wrong, please excuse me My love is for you only and your suspicion against me is ill-founded". A letter was also found with the suspect addressed by him to his father-in-law in which he had made many allegations against his wife and also against the addressee, his father-in-law.

Medical evidence showed that the deceased had in all twenty stab-wounds. The jury returned a verdict of murder against the suspect.

NEW GOVERNOR OF SEYCHELLES

LONDON, Jan. 11.

De Symons Montagu Honey, Resident Commissioner of Swaziland since 1917, has been appointed Governor of the Seychelles.—Reuter.

(Mr. De Symons Montagu Honey was born in 1872. He joined the Transvaal Civil Service in 1901, and was Government Secretary of Swaziland in 1907, and, in addition, Dy. Resident Commissioner, 1910.)

HIGH COURT

NOT A "WOMAN"

POLICE INSPECTOR DESERTS HIS WIFE

A strange case of maintenance came up in appeal before Justices Sir Charles Fawcett and Mr. Mirza at the High Court.

N. B. Chawan, Police Sub-Inspector of Mandangad, in Ratnagiri District, married a nineteen year old girl Ansuyabai, on 23rd June 1926. A week later, he found that her genital organs were not properly formed and he could not have sexual intercourse with her. When the father of the girl was informed about this it was agreed between them that the matter should be hushed up.

Subsequently the father thought he was too hasty in admitting the disability of his daughter. The girl then filed criminal proceedings, under Section 488 of the Criminal Procedure Code, asking for maintenance on the ground of desertion.

The Sub-Inspector contended that as the girl was not fully developed sexually, she was not a "woman" and therefore he could not be said to have "married" her. The Sub-Inspector wanted to adduce medical evidence at the trial, but was not allowed to do so.

LEGALITY OF MARRIAGE.

The District Magistrate of Ratnagiri, in awarding Rs. 30 as maintenance to the girl, held on a consideration of the attendant circumstances that the father had no fraudulent intentions and on the legality of the marriage, he held that such a point could not be considered by a criminal court. Ansuyabai clearly passed as a woman, and no one alleged that she was a boy masquerading as a woman. All that was alleged was that she had not fully formed genital organs.

Whether the marriage could be nullified on that ground was an issue which might be raised in a civil court. But a criminal court had no power to dissolve a marriage.

The Sub-Inspector appealed to the High Court.

The Hon. Justice Sir Charles Fawcett and Mr. Justice Mirza, in delivering judgment, agreed with the views of the lower court, and dismissed the appeal.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (JAN. 13TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: CAPRICORNUS.

It today is your birthday, you are destined to drudge and undergo slow and silent tortures during the early career; but like a workman who toils and moils the whole day and considers an evening or nocturnal 'peg' or two the greatest luxury of his life which make his daylong misery and fatigue vanish in few minutes, you will, in the evening of your life, get a windfall sufficient to drown the miseries of your early career and make yourself a petty Nawab of your household. Your case will be similar to that of L.G. who only lately said, after an advanced age: "I am just beginning to enjoy myself!" You believe in pranks and practical jokes and sometimes dangerous escapades: but you are destined to come out unscathed, or, at the most, slightly bruised in all of them, as you are a great opportunist. Your case is like that of a man who, in the reign of Malik Zouzan claimed to be a prophet alleging that Angel Gabriel came to him frequently and had a nice tete-a-tete with him. He was despatched to the then Bedlam to be treated for insanity. Some time after, the King paid a visit to the hospital and noticing a change for the better asked the worthy: "Does Gabriel come to you now?", when he retorted: "Yes, and he said to me:—'Since you get here good bread, and rich broth, and sweet sherbets, take care not to go away from such a place'". Whatever philosophers may say to the contrary, opportunism pays handsome dividends for a small stake, whereas wobblers and sticklers wallow in dust or stick in the mud. In your noble efforts to drown your daily sorrows at the fag-end of the day, excess may lead to ill-health. But God will always cure you, though your family doctor of course will get the fee.

KILLED BY MOTOR CAR

A fatal accident occurred to an aged Hindu woman at Tardeo on Wednesday while crossing the road. It appeared Ramabai (70) was crossing the road when she was knocked down by a motor No 6080. The driver did not stop the car but a passer by noted down the number of the car and gave it to the police. Ramabai died soon after admission to the hospital.

TRAGEDY OF DOMESTIC SQUABBLE

Krisnabai, (20) a Hindu woman residing with her husband at Tardeo was playing with a kite about two days ago when her husband scolded her. She took this to heart and took a dose of opium on Tuesday. She died in the hospital susbsequently.

BOMBAY RACES.

WINTER MEETING 8TH DAY

ACCEPTANCES.

The following are acceptances for Saturday's races at Mahaluxmi. The first race starts at 2 p.m.:—

THE MOSUL PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner R. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Prince Charlie 9|3, Masud Beg 9|3, Haji Baba 9|3, Vijaya 9|3, Nihaya 9|3, Fouad 9|2, Sharwan 9|2, Songs of Araby 9|2, Sayyad 8|11, My Bow 8|11, Ellora 8|11, Friday 8|2, March 7|12, Mahboob 8-2, Burhan Beg 8|2, Gani Beg 8|2, Parliament 8|2, Amal 7|12, Caror 7|12.

THE MOSUL PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner R. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Gooliab 9-6, Golden Sun 9-3, Joyfuss 9-2, Herald 9-2, Black Knight 9-2, Moonlight 8-13, Connaught 8-11, Alder II (late Alder in Iraq) 8-11, Pawangad 8-11, Chandra (late White Horse) 7-12, Sahara 8-11, January 8-7, May 7-12, Kasad Karim 8-7, Sterling 8-2, Thamur Beg 8-2, Prince Rufus 7-12, Werdek 7-12, Aurora 7-12, Dilawar Beg 7-12.

THE QUEENSLAND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the Class III and IV.

Scottish Flag 9-4, Gangasagar 8-3, Maynooth 9-0, Poor Seats 9-0, Shiva Kumari 8-12, Wrigley's Gum (late Mashed Potato) 8-11, Beaver Puff 8-11, Bentoi 7-13, Headstrong 7-11, Jovial William 7-2.

THE MOSUL PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner R. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Nadim 9-6, Prince Edward 9-3, Yeldrum 9-3, Raza Khan 9-2, Nusserwan 9-2, Thamar 9-2, Good Surprise 8-12, President 8-11, Shogan 8-11, Mangolia 8-9, Tiger 8-5, Moofid 8-2, Arabian Wolf 8-2, Zainulmulk 8-2, Asad Pasha 8-2, Lama 8-2, Ayloon 8-2, Nahib 8-2, Shammar 7-12.

THE ST. LEONARDS HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in the Class II and III that have not won a flat race after January 1st, 1927.

Talaat Bey 9-7, Starboard 9-4, Songe Dore 8-7, Pursued 9-3, Crisdolla 7-12, Golden Wattle 7-7, Co-Respondent 7-4, Stormont 7-2.

THE SION PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 350. A Handicap for Arabs in the Class II.

Othello 9-4, Telafar 9-2, Mayiah 8-13, Sinnan 8-11, Amood 8-9, Grey Master 8-8, Selonie 8-5, Dhidha'a 8-6, Weldon 8-5, Abyid 8-5, Hishan 8-3, Try Again 8-1, Tyrant 8-0, Moosaad 7-6, Zoolfakar 7-0.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000. A Handicap for Horses in the Class I and II.

Bell Metal 9-6, Greenunch 9-0, Prey 7-9, Ulster Ally 8-12, Coed Canlas 8-7, Trajanus 8-4, Fun of the Fayre 8-2, Krishnakumari 8-1, Chrysolite 8-0, Gift O'the Glen 8-0, Dick Turpin 7-10, Tristan 7-8, Iron Guard 7-7.

THE KEMPTON PARK PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the Class II.

Flying Steve 9-0, Pack Up 8-13, Burgos 8-8, Arlette 8-7, Greek Lad 8-7, Seafire 8-7, Brasidas 8-6, Tradition 8-4, Celadon 8-4, Sinhagad 8-1.

THE SION PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winer Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 350. A Handicap for Arabs in the Class II.

Mooltan 9|4, Zeebar 9|1, Shamsuzzaman 8|12, Roscoff 8-12, Gog 8-8, Nooralmulk 8-7, Amar 8-5, Dawood 8-6, Humerous 8-4, Mashalla 8-4, Kurdistan 8-1, Meried 8-0, Baig 8-0, Faithful 7-12 Kadoor Beg 7-9, Butterfly 7-0.

FAR EASTERN TOUR

MAHARAJAH DHARAMPUR'S DIARY

The "Bombay Chronicle" has acquired exclusive rights for the publication of the diary of the Continental and Far Eastern tour of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Dharampur. The diary will appear in instalments in the "Sunday" Chronicle every week.

SIMON COMMISSION

PUBLIC MEETING AT DADAR

Under the auspicious of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m., near Tilak Bridge, Dadar, when Messrs Jamnadas Mehta, F. J. Jinwalla, Vir Vamanrao Joshi, B. J. Desai Advocate, K. M. Munshi, Advocate, M. C. Chagala, Purushottamdas Trikamdas, will speak on the "Simon Commission."

ROUND THE WORLD ON BIKE.

PERSIAN GLOBE-TROTTER IN BOMBAY

STUDYING GYMNASTIC INSTITUTIONS

Globe-trotter has now no longer remained a hobby confined to Western countries alone. Many an enterprising youth from Eastern countries like India and Persia have now begun to take keen interests in this hobby, thereby demonstrating to the world that in feats of physical strength and enterprise the East is, in no way, behind the West.

TOURIST IN BOMBAY.

Mr. R. A. Gymnast, a Persian Mahomedan of Tehran, who has started on a world-tour on a cycle, a few months back, has now arrived in Bombay from which place he intends to commence his Indian tour. Mr. Gymnast was a drill master in a school in Persia before he launched on his enterprising tour. He is a well-built man with an abundance of youthful vigour and enthusiasm.

A RAPID DASH.

Interviewed by our representative, Mr. Gymnast gave an interesting account of his venture. Starting from Ispahan, the old capital of Persia, this dashful tourist biked the whole of Persia and visited all the cities and big towns before he came down to Mesopotamia. From Mesopotamia he toured on to Basra visiting Konoquin en route. At Basara he took a ship which brought him to Karachi. He then sailed straightway for Bombay as his plans were to commence his Indian tour from this place.

FUTURE PROGRAMME.

Talking of his future programme, Mr. Gymnast said he would travel on bicycle throughout India and then after touring through Arabia, Africa, Turkestan, Italy, France, England; America; Japan; China and Afghanistan he would return to Persia, thus completing the tour of the entire world.

18,000 MILES.

Mr. Gymnast is keenly interested in all kinds of bodily exercises and wherever he goes, he visits gymnastic institutions and studies them carefully. He also takes great delight in visiting the ancient places and memorials. It is his plan to write an account of his journey after he finishes his tour for the information and enlightenment of his countrymen. His great ambition is to be Persia's pioneer in globe-trotting and he hopes he will realize it. Mr. Gymnast is only an example of the remarkable progress and enlightenment that have dawned upon Persia during the reign of the present powerful king, Reza Shah. It is an unfailing practice of Mr. Gymnast to write to American papers a detailed diary of his tour. He has already completed 18,000 miles of his tour. The zigzag way in which he travels accounts for this great distance.

TOTAL TOLL OF 23

MORE VICTIMS OF S4 SUBMARINE DISASTER

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Provincetown (Massachusetts).—Six more bodies have been recovered from submarine 'S 4' making the total dead 23.

At naval court of enquiry, doctors gave evidence that deaths were due to carbon monoxide poisoning, and must have been absolutely painless.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 376, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	Jan. 12.
Previous Closing Rate	18.85
To-day's Opening Rate	18.85
Difference	plus .10
To-day's Closing Rate	19.04
Difference	plus .19

LIVERPOOL.

	Jan. 12.
Previous Closing Rate	10.00
To-day's Opening Rate	9.97
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	10.07
Difference	plus .07
Broach Expectation	377 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Jan. 12.
Silver Ready	26 8 0
Higher	Unchanged.
Silver Forward	26 6 0
Higher	Unchanged.
Tone of market	Steady.

TO SECURE
Health & Strength
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ZANDU'S
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a Remedy that in
Preventing Intestinal Fermentation
Developing Digestive Powers
and
Promoting Health and Strength
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Never fail to use it
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SUVARNA GHATIT
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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1928.

CONGRESS AND COUNCILS.

Congressmen do not seem to be quite satisfied that the Madras resolution on Council policy is the best that could have been decided upon in the present circumstances. Some Congress representatives in the Councils have expressed grave fears that the resolution, if strictly enforced, may prove unworkable and defeat its own purpose. Others have expressed doubts as to the exact interpretation of one or two clauses in the resolution. To meet these doubts and fears, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar and some other Congress leaders have issued repeated appeals to Congress representatives in the Councils to carry out the resolution strictly. But vague appeals, however passionate, and mere repetition of the terms of the resolution, will not remove either the doubts about the interpretation or the fears about the workability of the resolution. It is, therefore, desirable for the Working Committee of the Congress which meets at Benares on Sunday next to clear the position as far as possible.

To facilitate a clear understanding of the issues involved, we shall reproduce here the resolution in question and point out how it differs from the Gauhati resolution. The resolution runs thus:

"This Congress calls upon the non-official members of the Legislatures not to attend meetings of the Legislatures except for the purpose of (1) preventing their seats being declared vacant, or (2) for the purpose of making the boycott effective and successful, or (3) for the purpose of throwing out a Ministry, or (4) of opposing any measure which in the opinion of the Working Committee of the Congress is detrimental to the interests of India."

It may be noticed here that the Gauhati resolution went farther in consolidating the forces of the country against the bureaucracy. It recommended not only the work of resistance in the Councils, much on the lines of the present resolution but also called upon Congressmen in Councils to—

(1) "move resolutions and introduce and support measures and bills which are necessary for the healthy growth of national life and the advancement of the economic, agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the country and for the protection of the freedom of person, speech, association and of the Press and the consequent displacement of the bureaucracy, (2) take steps to improve the condition of agricultural tenants.....and (3) generally protect the rights of labour, agricultural and industrial, etc."

The Gauhati Congress also passed a separate resolution outlining a programme of constructive work in the country. But this year, we find no separate resolution on constructive work in the country and no such work is recommended in the Councils either. Is it to be understood that because the Statutory Commission is coming, the work of consolidating the country for the "displacement of the bureaucracy" and "the protection of the freedom of person, speech, association, etc., any less necessary? We do not think that is the real mind of the Congress. In his message to the Congress, Pandit Motilal Nehru gives the first place to "intensive work among the masses." The essential object of Non-Co-operation was, as Mahatma Gandhi said time and again, to secure intensive co-operation among the people. The thousands of Non-Co-operators in the Congress allowed Council entry only in the hope that the Swarajists would act up to their promises to the Congress and the Council electorates that they would carry on constructive work both in the Councils and outside them. But it is a pity that the present Congress resolution seems to prevent constructive work in the Councils and makes no mention of such work in the country.

We re-state these facts in the hope that the Working Committee will seriously consider whether a rigorous interpretation of the resolution in question will be in keeping with the spirit of Mahatmaji's movement, in the name of which the resolution is passed. We trust the Working Committee will so liberally interpret the resolution as to permit the continuance of the little constructive work the Swarajists did in the Councils during the last few years, in fairness to their pledges to the Congress and the electorates. We submit that the least the Working Committee can do, is to accept the two suggestions we made in our leading article on Monday last. Referring to the permission given to oppose any measure "which in the opinion of the Committee is detrimental to the interests of India," we remarked in that article that, when the Congress Party in a Council has not a clear majority and has to co-operate with other parties to throw out any bad measure, often the only way of throwing out an objectionable clause in a Bill, is to support a good substitute for it. And, we suggest that such procedure need not be regarded as being against the Congress resolution. Our next suggestion was that, as it is not possible for the Working Committee to meet every now and then and decide what is in every Council an objectionable measure or an objectionable part in a measure, the discretionary power vested in the Committee should be delegated to the Congress Party in each Council. We commend these suggestions because their acceptance by the Working Committee would be thoroughly constitutional and would go some way in securing a united front in the Councils against the bureaucracy.

IRQ'S OPPORTUNITY.

Iraqui Nationalists have a splendid opportunity at the present juncture of showing that they have a sense of self-respect and that they will not be bullied into accepting a treaty with Britain which reduces them into the position of a "protectorate" in the British sense of the term. The Anglo-Iraq Treaty contains provisions which make it abundantly clear that the aim of British Imperialism, to provide whose interests the Tories in Britain are always committed, is to secure a further lease of unrestricted economic exploitation in the land of King Feisal. Jaffer Pasha Al Askari, the Sarwat of Iraq, finds, however, that even amongst his own political following there are people who refuse to countenance his policy of subservience to Britain. Two members of his Cabinet promptly resigned the moment the Anglo-Iraq Treaty was signed, and now Jaffer Pasha is in the disconcerting position of finding that he cannot reconstruct his Cabinet. A treaty which compels the Iraq Government to give His Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner at Baghdad information regarding the progress of events in Iraq and the projects and proposals of the Iraq Government practically means that the High Commissioner is the real ruler of Iraq, and the custodian of the "Oil Agreements" mentioned in Article Six, and not King Feisal. Whatever plan the latter may have in view in accepting this Treaty, to which it is understood he gave his consent after long hesitation, it is impossible for the people of Iraq to agree to it. King Feisal may imagine it to be possible to induce Britain to agree to the entry of his country into the League of Nations, if at present he shows himself accommodating and docile. If so he is very much mistaken.

APT RETORT

The followers of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will do well to take a timely hint and revise their ideas about the intensity of feeling in India regarding the insult heaped upon her of an All-White Commission, from the apt retort of Pandit Motilal Nehru to the Labour ex-Premier. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is, of course, deeply committed now to the Birkenhead policy and it is "sheer rubbish" for him to say that in dealing with India he stands by the Blackpool Conference. Pandit Motilal Nehru pays him back in the same coin when he asserts that this declaration of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is "sheer rubbish", the very words the Labour leader had used about Pandit Motilal's statement defining the Indian Nationalist position. The attitude of the Labour Imperialists towards India does not admit of extenuating explanations and their infantile faith in the possibility of Indian Legislative Committees being accorded "equal status" with the Simon Commission shows how easily they are ready to swallow the Tory camouflage prepared for them and for Jo-Hukums in India. By the way Pandit Motilal's warning that the British Parliament will naturally give far more weight to Sir John Simon's findings than to "appendages" submitted by Indian Committees, brings into relief the fact that any thing short of equal and effective participation by India in the determination of her constitution will be disastrous to her interests.

THOMAS HARDY

With the passing of Thomas Hardy English literature loses one of its masterminds, a giant creative figure, an author whose originality of touch and magnificence of conception have found no equal during the last three generations. Thomas Hardy had become with the passing of years a unique institution. His "Dynasts," produced at an age when virility of thought and expression become denied to many a practised master of the pen, is an astonishing example of the wide sweep of his thought, of his sense of melodrama and the philosophy of life which, first taking shape in his earlier tales and novels took definite form in pregnant little studies of life like "Desperate Remedies" and in his later poems. He was an "essentially English" author. The halting talk of his characters of the countryside, his subtle drawn pictures of heath and forest enabled his readers to have an accurate idea of the part of England he best loved. A great poet and a magnificent story teller, the flexibility of his prose tinged with the mordant melancholy of his outlook on life, will assure him a public for long years to come.

FUTURE OF INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

With the publication of the annual report of the Jupiter General Insurance Company, all the Indian insurance companies transacting a composite business such as fire, marine and motor car, have published their annual reports. Without specifically mentioning any particular company, we feel that the position of all the Indian insurance companies to-day is sufficiently strong and though they have been in existence for only a few years, they have already rendered a good account of themselves. Sufficient attention has already been drawn in these columns to the fact that local insurance companies should be supported by the Indian insuring public. The campaign started by the Indian Insurance Companies' Delegation in Bombay, is taking firm roots as can be gathered from the fact that more than ordinary attention is being paid by almost all the associations throughout India representing trade and industry of this country. It was only recently that we published a report of the meeting of the Indian Insurance Companies held in the city of Bombay with a view to hold an Insurance Conference. The other day a Calcutta message mentioned that the Calcutta Indian Chamber of Commerce had already become active and had taken up the question of insurance more prominently than any other question. If there is one industry which can be developed more expeditiously by the people of India, it is the insurance business. That insurance companies have thrived even in this conservative country can be seen from the fact that all the life insurance companies in India have now become a real power. All credit for this position is due to the Indian insuring public because it would have been impossible for any institution to have developed without the support being given by the people themselves. In the same manner, if such wholehearted support is given by the landed proprietors, millowners, merchants and all the Indian insuring public to other Indian insurance companies, there is no reason why these companies should not develop as fast as the Indian life companies have developed during a very short time.

LITIGATION AT EXORBITANT COST.

HOW THE COSTS MOUNT UP.

(BY "S. R. D.")

III.*

To give the lay reader a clearer idea as to how the costs mount up to the large figures of which he has heard so much, let us take up an imaginary illustration with the lowest possible estimate. We shall suppose that A claims about Rs. 3,000 in value from B either on a contract, or a claim in connection with some immovable property, or say, a partnership, which B disputes, raising in his defence a number of questions of law and fact. A has perforce to file a suit in the High Court. The various processes above referred to will have to be gone into more or less on the lines indicated below. There will have to be Chamber summonses, motions, opinions, drafting of plaints by counsel, correspondence, affidavits, preparation of briefs, conferences fighting the suit in open court, the decree, execution proceedings. If the suit goes to the Appeal Court, a new series of similar steps will have to be taken. What each of these processes are likely to cost is shown hereunder under the lowest estimate, which will puzzle some of the more fortunate who have not had the occasion to pay for these luxuries. The simple process known as a Chamber summons when inspection of some document has to be enforced, or a commission for examining witnesses outside the jurisdiction of the court has to be applied for, or where any of the contested execution proceedings on the decree are to be obtained, has to be fought out, will cost as follows —

CHAMBER SUMMONS.

	Rs.
Two affidavits	40
Instructions	30
Correspondence	7
Counsel	75
Engrossing Brief and Observations.	17
Attendance in Court	3
Drawing up Order	5
Engrossing and giving copy and taking the signature of the Judge	12
Total ..	189
Plus 33-1|3 per cent. on all but counsel's fee, say about	40
	229

This cost is only on Chamber summons, but as a rule there are more than one summons necessary. These are, of course, only a few of the steps in procedure. If you lose a summons, you have naturally to pay your own cost as well as that of the opposite party, which means about Rs. 500. The other small item is a motion dealing with some interesting questions of law in connection with the appointment of a receiver, injunction, or other interim relief. An ordinary motion costs as much as Rs. 225|- in the least for each side, the losing side thus having to pay Rs. 500|- to his opponent. The scale being more or less on the same footing as that of the summons, except that Rs. 75|- instead of Rs. 30|- would be allowed for instructions and Rs. 10|- instead of Rs. 3|- for solicitor's attendance in Court. A series of letters generally, of more or less formal nature, follow. It is said that on the average in a long cause, there may be from 50 to 100 letters in all. That is of course an estimate at the lowest. Cost of writing each letter with instructions as allowed is Rs. 4|- whereas the cost of perusing same is Rs. 2 per letter. At the lowest estimate, the total cost of the long cause, exclusive of course of the other items dealt with above, would come up as follows:—

	Rs.
Instructions for fighting out the case	500
Letters, writing and perusing ..	200
Attendance on letter	75
Perusing documents	50
Counsel	150
Conference	30
Brief for drawing up plaint ..	85
Attendance in Court	15
Plus 33-1|3 per cent. on bill less Counsel's fee about	270
Total ..	1,375

MOST EXPENSIVE MACHINERY.

This scale is on single counsel principle. According to the rules of our Court, in suits under Rs. 5,000, one Counsel is allowed, whereas for suits over Rs. 5,000, there will be two counsel with double the

(Continued on Page 11.)

*Previous articles appeared on 7th and 10th instant.

INSURANCE OF LONDON PROPERTIES

LOOK AT THE BRITISHERS' PATRIOTISM

(BY K. S. RAMACHANDA IYER.)

It may be remembered that in one of my previous articles, I mentioned that the Alliance Insurance Company of London had the distinction of carrying the largest amount of insurances on risks situated in the city of London. The "Post Magazine" which is one of the best British insurance journals, in its issue of the 3rd of December 1927, has given a complete list of the insurance companies with whom fire insurances on all risks situated in the city of London are placed.

For the year 1926, the total amount of insurances on such risks came to £2,142,369,064 (over Rs. 3,100 crores). Out of this huge total, 50 per cent. of the insurances are carried by six of the leading British insurance companies. The Alliance of London lead the companies with a total amount of £295,550,960.

It will be interesting to mention here that in the list of companies given by the "Post Magazine" not a single non-British company appears. There is one name of Zurich included in the list against whose name an amount of £450,000 is shown. Barring this, all the insurances are concentrated in the hands of British companies. That surely speaks volumes for the Britisher's love for his own country and his own institutions.

Compared to what the patriotic Britisher is doing in his every-day life to strengthen British institutions, what is the contribution of the Indian people towards their own concerns. So far as insurances of properties in the city of Bombay are concerned, I am afraid even what the Zurich has been able to obtain, in London, would not be available to Indian insurance companies in their own city.

SWITZERLAND'S SWADESHISM.

Leaving Briton, let us take a very small country like Switzerland. In the year 1913, more than 50 per cent. of the country's life premiums amounting to 52 1|2 million francs went abroad; in 1925, from the premium income of 122 million francs which insurance companies earned in Switzerland not even 5 per cent. went to non-Swiss companies.

There is one Swiss re-insurance company whose income from fire business alone exceeds 237 million francs. The information is that all the Swiss companies have become big because of the fact that Swiss people make it a point to insure only with Swiss insurance companies. Secondly, as a result of the war, and the consequent failure of many German insurance companies who had really speaking a control of the insurance business in Switzerland, Swiss people did not want to put much faith in non-Swiss insurance companies. This, naturally gave such a great fillip to the insurance industry as a whole in Switzerland and that to-day many Swiss insurance companies have become so powerful in their own country and have accumulated so much reserves that many of them are becoming internationally well-known.

WANTED ACTION.

As things stand at present and considering the general attitude of the Indian insuring public (which is none too friendly at present) towards Indian insurance companies, we are afraid, it will take several years before Indian insurance companies can occupy the same position as Swiss insurance companies have become to-day in their own country. The average Indian unfortunately is too critical of his own people to put that complete faith in Indian institutions. If this is the sort of mentality that we are developing then why talk of any change in the Government at all? It is for the people of this country to show by decisive and concrete action that they have faith in all Indian things and institutions and when once this faith is made manifest in the every-day life of our people, there is nothing to stop Indian insurance companies from growing into a tremendous power for the good of the people in general and for the benefit of India at large.

Notes of the Day.

Prestige.

The Coolidge Administration will cover itself with ridicule if it does not realise in time that the Nicaraguans are determined not to allow General Diaz and the American capitalists, who bolster up his rule, to have it their own way any longer. A sense of false prestige has led the American Government to engage in this little war against a small but spirited people and the sooner public opinion in America insists upon its Government retracing its present mischievous and ignoble policy the better will it be for American interests in Central and South America. The Liberal leader Sacasa and his redoubtable Lieutenant General Sandino are not waging a factious fight against General Diaz. They are fighting for the independence of their country, for freeing it from the control of American Imperialism. In this effort of theirs they have the sympathy of the people of the neighbouring Republics and their cause will in the end succeed.

Steel Frame Again.

The Delhi correspondent of the "Englishman" understands that the British Cabinet has passed final orders on the Sandhurst Committee's report but that "the principal recommendations of the Committee have met with little or no support." If the report turns out to be true, it will not surprise many. The unconscionable delay in passing the final orders has fairly prepared the mind of the people about the fate of the report. The British have yet to learn to do a thing in good grace and some at least of Indian have yet to learn that it is futile to depend merely upon the good grace of the British. In spite of the supposed inability of the Indian communities and parties to agree on any vital issue, here was a unanimous report accepted by all Indian members of the Committee and even by the British members. In the face of this report Lord Birkenhead had the cheek to say that Indians do not agree among themselves and that he never come across any Indian who did not want the British Army. Yet there are Indians who would chop logic with such a man or with a Government dominated by such men. In all probability the Cabinet will make the acceptance of its next dole of Reforms a condition of even a beginning in the Indianisation of the Army. Reforms with the steel frame or no Reforms may once again be the alternatives. But history may repeat itself in more ways than one.

Just Round The Corner.

Uncle Simon and his chums will, it is understood, be housed in the Western Hostel, Delhi, where congregate Indian legislators living in Western style. This is very thoughtful of those in whose hands are the arrangements for making the Simon Commission comfortable in India. The hostelry in which the Commission will be available, just round the corner of the lobby, for the purpose of elucidation, annotation, consultation, has not even the elementary modern convenience of being provided with hot water taps. But what is such discomfort when Imperial interests are at stake? The mendicants whose voice was reflected in the recent speech of the Maharajadhiraj of Durbhanga will be tackled by the Commission at leisure. Immediately after its arrival the procedure it intends to follow is to rush up to Delhi and peruse the presumably damaging case against the grant of real self-government already prepared for it in the official reports and then embark upon the duties of cajoling Indian leaders to co-operate with it.

Political Midwives.

A kindly critic of our Ministers of Dyarchy, who thinks that they can after all do something for the promotion of nation-building, happened to confess recently that they have on the whole played the part of successful and capable midwives to bureaucratic social reform. The country is well aware what such reform means and it will await with great interest the part ministerdom under Dyarchy proposes to play in regard to the Simon Commission. So far, excepting the two 'enfants terrible' of ministerdom in bureaucratic eyes, Messrs. Deshmukh and Rao, the C. P. Ministers, who gave Mr. Martin an inkling of what ministerial nationalism means and have publicly declared they will have nothing to do with the Simon Show, other members of the tribe have evidently agreed to pocket the insult given to their country. If their acquiescent attitude goes further and they decide to proceed on the perilous path of convincing the Commission that they have been able to make the best job of Dyarchy they will be doing their fellow-countrymen an irreparable injury. It is their urgent duty to declare that dyarchy is an impossible and fraudulent instrument of Government.

NOT TO ENTER INDORE

GOVERNMENT'S REPORTED ADVICE TO EX-MAHARAJAH

FURORE CREATED IN AMERICA

We undestand that the Junior Maharani of Indore who had been having high temperature after her return from Ceylon has slightly improved and at the persuasion of Thaker Saheb has begun taking food but she is not free from the effects of the shock of grief. The people of Indore are very much excited over the proposed marriage. The Dhangar Maratha Body Guards, it is reported are very much perturbed that the ex-Maharaja who belonged to their caste is going to contract marriage with a white woman. They are irriated against the Sardars and officials who advise the ex-Maharaja to marry a third wife. Mr. K. B. Purandare, Household Officer of the Junior Maharani, tried to dissuade the ex-Maharaja from contracting marriage with Miss Miller without success as the ex-Maharaja did not condescent even to accord an interview and he had to return from Ceylon to Indore disappointed.

The satellites of the ex-Maharaja, however, are not hopeful that the Government of India would ultimately accord their sanction and, therefore, they are busy making preparations on a vast scale at Burwaha palace for the marriage. The people of Indore do not take the optimistic view and are arranging to hold protest meetings to denounce the marriage and to run down the officials of the ex-Maharaja who advise him. There is an unconfirmed report that the Government of India have advised the ex-Maharaja not to enter Indore and therefore he has been spending his time at Ceylon. He is at any rate negotiating through his Private Secretary with the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India and pending his success or otherwise he has preferred to stay at Ceylon for the present.

EX-MAHARAJA OF INDORE'S FUTURE PLANS

STRICT SECRECY MAINTAINED

COLOMBO, Jan. 12.

It is learnt that Tukoji Rao, the ex-Maharajah of Indore is very much upset owing to unexpectedly stern opposition from all quarters to his plans of marriage in India with Miss Miller, the American girl, who with her grandmother has also come down from India to stay with her future husband. Reports have reached that Indore is not anxious to welcome him back if he persists in his plans.

SUDDEN CHANGE IN PLANS

While he is already confined to his rooms in the hotel here owing to indisposition, the messages conveyed to him through his Secretary that even the British officials are not viewing with favour his proposal, have brought about a sudden change in his original plans and it is authoritatively learnt that he has made up his mind to leave for Europe with Miss Miller. No information is available as to how he has solved the problem of marriage with the American girl and there is a scrupulous tendency on their part to keep everything secret. It is understood that the ex-Maharajah is already surprised at the undue publicity given to his affairs.

Several representatives of local papers have approached during the last few days for an interview with Miss Miller and they have not so far been successful. She is understood to be unperturbed at the developments.—Free Press.

INDORE ROMANCE

MOTHER AND AUNT AGAINST RELIGIOUS CONVERSION

LONDON, January. 11

New York.— The romance of the Ex-Maharaja of Indore and Miss. Nancy Miller is the leading topic in newspapers, but it has not aroused any enthusiasm. Miss Miller's aunt Miss Caulfield, who was interviewed, was indignant at her niece's intention to change her faith, and said:— "I have not slept for three nights thinking about it". She added that Miss Miller and her mother own considerable property in Alaska. The family was originally Irish.

Miss Miller's mother, in an interview, said she was very much against her daughter's religious conversion, but she added "the Maharaja is a good man and if Nancy wants to marry him, she can".—Reuter.

MISS MILLER LEAVES NOT INCOGNITO

MADRAS, Jan. 12.

The "Madras Mail" states that as a result of enquiries, it has been learnt that Miss Miller, the bride-elect of the ex-Maharajah of Indore, left Madras for Colombo not incoguito but in her own name, accompanied by her grandmother, Mr. Abdul Rashid, and a maid.—Free Press.

UNRECORDED IN WORLD'S HISTORY

KING AMANULLA TAKEN NI PAPAL CAR

POPE'S GORGEOUS RECEPTION TO ASIATIC MONARCH

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Rome.—For the first time in the history of the world King Amanullah and his suite were taken in papal motorcars amid the cheers of the crowds in the streets to the Apostolic Palace, where amid scenes of gorgeous mediaeval splendour the Pope gave audience to the King Amanullah for half an hour.—Reuter.

POPE'S AUDIENCE TO KING

AN IMPOSING SPECTACLE

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Motorcars in which King Amanullah and his suite travelled to the Vatican bore the Papal Coat of Arms and flew white and yellow Papal colours. The first car contained the Chamberlains of Cape and Sword. The Royal car followed, containing King Amanullah and Prince Massino, Geenral Superintendent of pontificial posts. Arriving at the Vatican, King Amanullah was saluted by Swiss and Palatine guards, while the band played the Afghan Anthem. Prince Ruspoli, Grandmaster of Holy Hospice, greeted the King when he alighted. Monsignor Nardone, Secretary to the Holy Congregation of Ceremonial, introduced the officails to His Majesty.

A brilliant procession, including doorkeepers in gorgeous mediaeval costumes and Swiss Guards with shining breastplates and helmets, was formed and it ascended the great papal staircase and passed through Clementine Hall, Hall of Tapestries, Ante-chamber of Honour and Secret Antechamber, into the hall of Tronetto where the Pope received King Amanullah at the threshold and then seated himself on the throne. King Amanullah sat on a gilded armchair.

After the audience to the King, the Pope received King Amanullah's suite and conversed with them expressing satisfaction at seeing them. King Amanullah, at the close of the visit, called on Cardinal Gasparri, Secretary of State, with whom he had a cordial conversation. After King Amanullah's departure, Cardinal Gasparri returned the visit of His Majesty.—Reuter's Special.

AMANULLAH'S "HOLIDAYING IN ROME

GOES SIGHT-SEEING AS PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Rome.—King Amanullah 'holidaying' to-day as a private individual visited Victor Emanuel in his unofficial capacity. Subsequently Amanullah went sightseeing with the Queen and the King of Italy. They took meals in a private room at the hotel where Amanullah spent the rest of the time dictating memoranda with regard to the most important things he had seen especially public utilities which he wishes to introduce in Afghanistan. The King and Queen of Afghanistan will to-morrow resume their official position in order to visit the Pope.—Reuter's Special.

REVIEW OF BRITISH NAVAL SHIPS ARRANGED

LONDON, Jan. 11.

King Amanullah will be afforded an opportunity, during his visit to England, of seeing the navy at work. A review is being planned at which King Amanullah will see some of the Atlantic Fleet ships "in action" off Spithead.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Rome.—Contrary to usual custom King Amanullah neither knelt nor kissed the Pope's hand, but merely bowed deeply. King Amanullah wore military uniform with decoration. After the audience the Pope presented him with a beautiful miniature and autographed photograph in a silver frame and conferred on him the Order of Golden Spur."—Reuter.

COMPLETE NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE

ITS IMPLICATIONS AND MEANING

PT. JAWARLAL NEHRUS STATEMENT

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 12.

Pandit Jawarlal Nehru, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, in a statement to Free Press of India says:

Various criticisms and interpretations of the Independence Resolution of the Madras Congress have appeared in the press. As there avpears to be some misapprehension about this Resolution, I desire as Secretary of the Congress and mover of the Resolution in the subjects committee and in the open Congress, to explain its significance.

NOT CONCEIVED IN HASTE.

The Resolution was not conceived in haste. The subject had been discussed at length in the country for some years and has repeatedly come up before the Congress in various forms. Several Provincial Congress Committees have adopted it in the past. The mover of the Resolution and many others have written repeatedly in Indian and foreign periodicals and addressed numerous gatherings on the subject; nor was the Resolution passed by the subjects committee thoughtlessly, or in a hurry. It was discussed for about three hours and more than a dozen long speeches were delivered for and against it. The Resolution as passed is quite clear.

MEANING OF INDEPENDENCE.

Complete national independence is the correct legal definition of an independent country. It necessarily involves the severance of the British connection as it exists. But it does not mean that there should be no alliance between India and England or any other country. It does not necessarily mean any ill-will to Britain. But it does mean that the question of alliances only arises after independence. Independence also obviously and very specially means the withdrawal of the alien army of occupation in India. There can be no freedom of any kind with a foreign army occupying India or Egypt and controlling and suppressing the activities of the nation. The Congress therefore demands the withdrawal of the army as was made clear in the speeches on the Resolution. The defence of India can be entrusted to the Indian army which can have foreign experts as officers where necessary under the control of national Government.

NO INTERMEDIATE GOAL.

Independence has been declared as our goal. This does not and cannot mean that there are intermediate goals before independence is reached. Whether it is realisable soon or not, depends on the strength of the nation. Achievement can only come when the strength to achieve is present. But whether we are strong or weak, the Congress has made it clear that the only goal we are striving for is independence which naturaliy involves the severance of the British connection and full control over our defence forces and our foreign policy.—Free Press.

PATRIARCH OF ENGLISH LETTERS

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Long memoirs relating to Thomas Hardy are given prominence in the press which unites in paying him tribute as one of the greatest figures of English literature. The French press also pays high tribute to the "patriarch of English letters." The question of Westminster Abbey burial is being discussed.

It is understood that while there is scarcely room for another statue in the Abbey, there is sufficient space for the memorial tablet similar to that erected for Mr. Bonar Law, the last man buried in the Abbey. If a similar course is to be followed in the case of Hardy, the body will have to be cremated and the ashes buried in the Abbey.—Reuter's Special.

SPECIAL SESSION OF MUSLIM LEAGUE

RAJA OF SERAMPUR'S INVITATIONS

APPEAL TO LEADERS FOR FORMING UNITED FRONT

LUCKNOW, Jan. 12.

Even if the proposal for holding a special session of the Muslim League either at Delhi or at Lucknow within the next four weeks falls through, there is a chance that there will be an informal gathering of Indian Muslim leaders at Lucknow in a fortnight or thereabout. The Raja Sahib of Salempore, who presided over the Meerut Session of the Provincial Muslim League, has addressed a letter, amongst others, to Sir Mahomed Shafi. Sir Abdur Rahim, Messrs. Jinnah, Yakub, and several others, inviting them to attend an informal meeting of Muslim leaders representing various schools of thought, at Lucknow, some time this month, or early in February. In his letter, the Raja Sahib, among other things, mentions that the Indian National Congress would shortly be inviting representatives of all communities to meet at a National Convention to discuss and draft a "Constitution." Muslim leaders could not justly refuse that invitation, and if they accepted it, it would be awkward, were they to speak with two voices on behalf of Indian Muslims at the Convention.—A.P.

AGRICULTURE IN UPPER EGYPT

GLOOMY OUTLOOK DUE TO WATER SHORTAGE

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Cairo.—An abnormally low state of the Nile is the subject of a gloomy comment by the newspaper "El Mokattam" which draws attention to the serious outlook for agriculture in upper Egypt where water shortage has frustrated the intention of the Fellaheen to grow rice instead of cotton, following a governmental ordinance restricting the cotton-growing acreage. Meanwhile, the locust plague threatens to add to the Fallaheen afflictions. Huge clouds of insects are moving northward. The Ministry of Agriculture is planning to utilise poison-gas to destroy the hordes. The Royal Air Force has offered to co-operate.—Reuter.

DEPRESSION IN BRITISH COAL

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Depression in the British coal industry is strikingly illustrated by the official returns which show that 946 thousand miners in Great Britain during quarter ended 30th September last raised 58,585 thousand tons of coal which was sold for 38,057 thousand strling while net costs were 41,208 thousand.—Reuter.

FIRE ON S. S "PRESIDENT POLK"

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Jersey City.—The fire on the liner "President Polk" with a cargo of rubber from Singapore was subdued after the fireboat's tugs and fire engines had poured a continuous stream of water into the blazing hold from midnight till six in the morning. Damage is estimated at several hundred thousand dollars. The Chinese crew stampeded when the fire started.—Reuter's Special.

CAPTAN LANCASTER AT SINGAPORE

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Singapore.—Captain Lancaster and Mrs Keith Miller have arrived here. Their injuries are being treated in a hospital. They hope to resume flight in six weeks.—Reuter.

THOMAS HARDY DEAD

GREAT ENGLISH POET AND NOVELIST

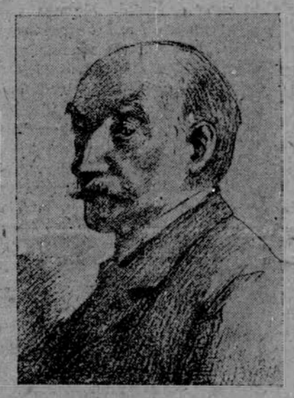
"AN INFANT CRYING FOR LIGHT"

LONDON, Jan. 11.

The death has occurred of the Novelist Thomas Hardy.—Reuter.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Mr. Thomas Hardy whose death is reported at the ripe age of 88 came of one of the branches of the Dorset Hardys, claiming descent from John Le Hardy of Jersey. He was born on 2nd June 1840 in Dorsetshire and was educated at local schools (1848-54) and afterwards privately, and in 1856 was articled to Mr. John Hicks, an ecclesiastical architect of Dorchester. In 1862 he went to London and became assistant to the late Sir Arthur Blomfield, R.A. In March 1865 his first short story was published in "Chambers' Journal" and during the next two or three years he wrote a good deal of verse, being somewhat uncertain whether to take to architecture or to literature as a profession. In 1867 he left London for Weymouth and during that and the following year wrote a "purpose" story which in 1869 was accepted by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. The manuscript had been read by Mr. George Meredith who asked the writer to call on him and advised him not to print it, but to try another with more plot. The manuscript



Mr. Thomas Hardy, the famous novelist and whose death is reported by Reuter.

was withdrawn and rewritten but never published. In 1870 Mr. Hardy took Mr. Meredith's advice too literally, and constructed a novel that was plot, which was published in 1871 under the title "Desperate Remedies." In 1872 appeared "Under the Greenwood Tree," "A rural painting of the Dutch School," in which Mr. Hardy had already "found himself," and which he has never surpassed in happy and delicate perfection of art. "A Pair of Blue Eyes" in which tragedy and irony come into his work together, was published in 1873. In 1874 he married Emma Lavinia. His first popular success was made by "Far from the Madding Crowd" (1874) which on its appearance anonymously in the "Cornhill Magazine" was attributed by many to George Eliott. Then came the "Hand of Ethelberta" (1876), described as a comedy in chapters. "The Return of the Native" (1878) the most sombre and in some ways the most powerful and characteristic of Mr. Hardy's novels; "The Mayor of Casterbridge" (1886); "Wessex Tales" (1888); "A group of Noble Dames" (1891), "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" in 1891, "Jude the Obscure" (1895), the most thoughtful and least popular book; the "Wessex Poems" written during the previous thirty years with illustrations by the author (1898); and lastly the most ambitious work "The Dynasts" (1904-6).

A FATALIST.

In all his work Mr. Hardy is concerned with one thing, seen under two aspects; not civilization nor manners but the principle of life itself, invisibly realized in humanity as sex, seen visibly in the world what we call nature. He is a fatalist, perhaps rather a determinist, and he studies the workings of fate or law (ruling through memorable moods or humours), in the chief vivifying and disturbing influence in life, women. His view of women is more French than English; it is subtle, a little cruel, not as tolerant as it seems, thoroughly a man's point of view and not, as with Meredith, man's and woman's at once. He sees all that is irresponsible for good and evil in woman's character, all that is untrustworthy in her brain and will, all that is alluring in her variability. He is her apologist, but always with a reserve of private judgment. No one has created more attractive women of a certain class, women whom men would have been more likely to love or to regret loving. In his earlier books he is somewhat careful for the reputation of his heroines; gradually he allows them more liberty, with a franker treatment of instinct and its consequences. "Jude the Obscure" is perhaps the most unbiassed consideration in English fiction of the more complicated question of sex. There is almost no passion in his work, neither the author, nor his characters ever seeming able to pass beyond the state of curiosity, the most intellectually interesting of limitations, under the influence of any emotion. In his feeling for nature, curiosity sometimes seems to broaden into a more intimate communion. The health, the village, with its peasants, the change of every hour among the fields and on the roads of that English countryside which he has made his own—the Dorsetshire and Wiltshire "Wessex"—mean more to him in a sense than even the spectacle of man and woman in their hard and painful and absorbing struggle for existence. His knowledge of women confirms him in a suspicion of judgment; his knowledge of nature brings him nearer to the unchanging and consoling element in the world. All the entertainment which he gets out of life comes to him from his contemplation of the peasant, as himself a rooted part of the earth, translating the dumbness of the fields into humour. His peasants have been compared with Shakespeare's; he has the Shakespearean sense of their placid vegetation by the side of hurrying animal life, to which they act the part

(Continued on page 9.)

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

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"RUPAVATI'S" FUTILE SEARCH FOR "TUKARAM"

FURTHER EVIDENCE BEFORE MARINE COURT

"PORT TRUST'S HELP NOT SOUGHT"

Nana Mangal, the witness who fainted in the witness-box on Wednesday before the Marine Court, was again in the box to give evidence when the Court met again under the presidency of Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate. But he could not be long there, as before he answered a few questions put by the Public Prosecutor he collapsed again, fortunately to revive soon after. Hardly had he murmured an answer to the next question of Mr. Walker when he was again overcome by emotion and dropped down in the witness-box unconscious. He was removed to a bench where he lay for some time. After he regained consciousness, he was further examined by Mr. Walker, this time the witness keeping alright throughout the examination. Witness said that his vessel met the s.s. "Jayanti" at about 6 p.m., but they were not able to see her lights. The steamer never slowed down when he was on duty from 6 p.m. When she foundered, witness saw most of the passengers on board offering their last prayers.

STOPPAGE OF ENGINES.

The next witness examined was Jaffer Mir Khan, a motor driver, who was on board the s.s. "Tukaram." In his examination-in-chief, witness deposed that he had got a life-buoy for himself and had given one to each of three other passengers when the ship sank. He had not tried to obtain a life-belt. The engine, continued witness, had stopped three or four times between 4 and 4-30 p.m. When the Captain came down and inquired about the cause, the chief engineer had said that the engine had stopped because a pump was not working on account of shortage of water. Witness contradicted the suggestion that he had told the port officer that the Chief Engineer disobeyed the orders of the Captain and refused to proceed towards Jaigar, and that was why the engines were stopped. Witness asserted that he had told the Port Officer exactly what he had said in Court. It was possible, he said, that the interpreter might have perhaps translated it wrongly.

Cross-examined by Mr. Devidas, counsel for the owners of the ship, witness said that the Chief Engineer had suggested to the Captain before the voyage that the s.s. "Tilak" should be sent out instead of s.s. "Tukaram" but the Captain had said that the "Tukaram" would sail if the "Jayanti" sailed. Witness again stated that he had never told the Port Officer that the Chief Engineer had stopped the engines because the Captain refused to take shelter at Janjira. Cross-examined by Mr. Creado counsel for Mr. Pereira, witness said hat he had followed the Captain to the engine room on three occasions when the engines had stopped. On all those occasions the Captain had a talk with the Chief Engineer.

Dr. S. R. Patel, a Director of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co., was the next witness examined. He said that he travelled by the s.s. "Tukaram" on November 10 last and on that voyage there was no trouble with the engines. During the voyage witness had a conversation with the Captain as to what he would do in case of danger. The Captain showed witness what they would do in case of a fire, and actually asked some of his crew to fix up the hose-pipes and pump water into the sea. The Captain also explained what they would do in case the ship was sinking. He actually picked up a life-belt and fixed it on witness while the crew did the same on some of the passengers. The Captain said that in case of danger the first thing they would do was to distribute life-belts among the passengers. The life-boats would then be lowered, and the Captain asked his crew to lower two boats, which was done in less than five minutes.

Mr. Abraham Joseph, the Secretary of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co., recalled by Mr. Walker said that the Company had no Marine Superintendent. They had in all four steamers and the Engineers on each ship did the duties of the Marine Superintendent also.

Witness next produced the various telegrams he had received from his Agents at Harnai, Dabol and Jaigad intimating that the "Tukaram" had not arrived there and enquiring as to her whereabouts. Witness said that he could not remember exactly at what time he received the telegrams as he has not noted down the time of receipt on them. Most of them were dated 13th November, as that was a Sunday, according to standing instructions, they might have been delivered at his house. He did not mark the time of receipt on them, as he was not at home when they were delivered. He was very busy making enquiries, and trying to get some information about the missing ship. He made enquiries at the B. I. S. N. Co., as to whether they had received any news about s.s. "Jayanti" and if not what they had done in the matter. Witness made no enquiries at the Port Trust Office either on Sunday or Monday. The Port Office was closed on Sunday.

Magistrate:—Did it strike you to telephone to any Port Trust authority and seek assistance on Sunday?—No. It did not strike me to do so.

Proceeding witness said that on Saturday, the 12th November he went to the Port Office at 4 p.m. for a tug, but there was nobody there except a khalassi who said that the Office was closd. The witness went to the Dock Master at Alexandra Docks, but he said he had none.

Witness also produced a copy of a telegram sent to their Agents on November 12, after No. 7 signal was hoisted, intimating them that Sunday's sailings had been cancelled.

Magistrate:—When did you first become anxious about the safety of "Tukaram"?—At about 10 p.m. on Saturday night.

Magistrate:—When did you get the first news that the ship had foundered?—On Tuesday morning when s.s. "Tilak" which had gone in search, returned.

Proceeding witness said that they generally received no telephone messages from the Port Office about the hoisting of the danger signal or about the weather. Sometimes they were intimated officially by letter.

LOCATION OF FOUNDERED SHIP.

Captain Gulambhai Mirza, Master of s.s. "Tilak" belonging to the same firm, was the next witness examined. He had been in command of "Tilak" for the last four years. On November 14 last at about 8 a.m. he was instructed by the Secretary to go to the search of "Tukaram." He sailed at 10-20 and met s.s. "Satyavati" near Kambuli Hill Point at 1-40 p.m. The Captain of that ship informed him that "Tukaram" had foundered near Janjira and that the s.s. "Rupavati" had already gone in search of "Jayanti." Witness then proceeded towards Janjira. Near Hareshwar, witness saw the mast of "Tukaram". He went near her taking sounding, and stopped near her. The place where "Tukaram" had foundered, was 17 deg. 59' 40" N. and 72 deg. 57' 20" E. The nearest point of land was 3 3|4 mile. Witness did not find any dead body nearby and he went away to Janjira.

MASTER OF "RUPAVATI'S" EVIDENCE.

Captain Suleman Dawood, Master of s.s. "Rupavati" belonging to the B.I.S.N. & Co., said that on November 14 he was ordered to go in search of "Jayanti" and "Tukaram". The same morning, he had received information from the Wharf Superintendent that "Tukaram" had foundered near Kumbaria Point and that some survivors were at Janjira. Witness found "Tukaram" had foundered about three miles out at sea off Hareshwar. He searched vigorously for "Jayanti", but could not find any trace of her.

Cross-examined by Mr. Creado, witness said that s.s. "Rupavati" was due to sail on November 12 at 10 a.m. It was not true that her sailing was cancelled on account of Signal No. 1. At about 9-30, witness saw that the weather was growing worse and he apprehended a cyclone. It was on account of this that the sailing was cancelled. Of course, he took Signal No. 1 also into consideration. When "Tukaram" sailed, conditions were not so bad.

TELEGRAM FROM SIMLA.

Commander A. C. Kinch, Officiating Port Officer, Bombay, giving evidence, said that he knew the "Tukaram" only by name. On November 12 at about 8-30, witness was in his bungalow and did not notice anything in the weather beyond normal except that it was a bit misty. But they were looking out for a change in consequence of a telegram they received from Simla the previous day. A telegram from Simla was received at about 1 p.m. on the 11th November in consequence of which a distant cautionary signal was hoisted at the Port Signal Station and at the Princess and Victoria Docks. Further copies of the telegrams received from Simla were also circulated to the newspapers and the various officers at the different docks. At 7-50 a.m. on November 12, they received another telegram from Simla.

At 10-10 another telegram was received in consequence of which local cautionary signal No. 3 was hoisted at 10-30 a.m. The next telegram they received was sent out from Simla at 10-10 and received in their office an hour later and No. 7 signal was hoisted. Even if there had been no delay in the delivery of the telegrams No. 3 signal could not have been hoisted before 9-15 a.m. Another telegram which was despatched from Simla at 5-20 p.m. was received at 7-10 p.m. Witness produced another telegram received at 11-45 p.m. stating that the storm was moving towards Bombay.

Witness continuing said that he first heard a rumour about the sinking of "Tukaram" on the morning of November 14. He recorded the statements of some of the survivors of the ill-fated vessel including that of Jaffer Amirkhan. On hearing of the disaster witness wrote to the Director-General of the Observatory at Simla for a detailed account of the tract of the storm which he produced in Court. He also made inquiries by cable of the master of the "Siberian Prince" which left Bombay a little before "Tukaram" about the weather conditions in the region in which "Tukaram" was. The Captain gave a description of the weather on his return.

CAUTIONARY SIGNALS.

In November last the No 1 signal was hoisted on the 2nd and 3rd also and several vessels including the "Sant Tukaram" sailed on those days. During the fair weather season, unless the weather became abnormal, witness did not see any reason why ships should not sail even if the No. 1 signal was hoisted.

To Mr. Devidas, witness said that No. 7 signal was lowered at 7-50 a.m. on November 13 and No. 3 was hoisted. The latter was lowered at 2-10 p.m. on the next day. Witness did not consider it safe for any coastal vessels to leave the port during the time No. 7 signal was hoisted and lowered.

If anybody had approached him on Sunday, continued the Port Officer, he could have arranged for a broadcasting message to be sent to the steamers on the way to keep a look-out for the "Tukaram" and get all possible information about her. In fact this was done on Monday as soon as they heard of the disaster to the vessel.

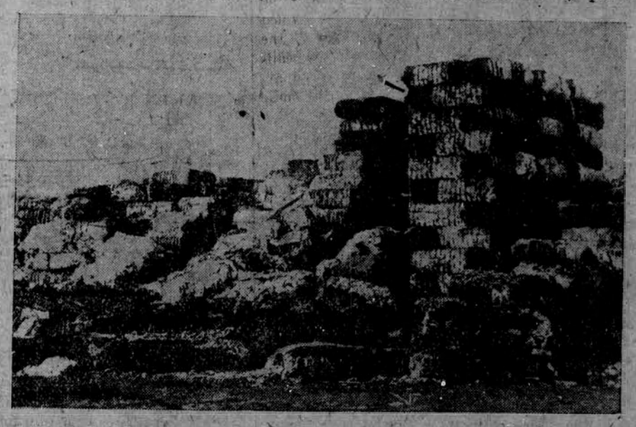
Cross-examined by Mr. Creado, witness said that the telegrams relating to the storm from Simla were being sent under special conditions.

PORT TRUSTS' HELP NOT SOUGHT.

To the Court, witness said he did not know what the official position of the B.I.M. was in reference to vessels in distress. But he knew the position of the Port Trust in such a case. If an S.O.S. was received from a vessel in distress and a craft was available, they were bound to send it out up to a limit of 200 miles. In this particular case, as soon as witness heard of the rumour about the sinking of "Tukakram," they called for official information from the owners but did not receive any. The first time they received a semi-official information about the disaster was on the afternoon of November 15 by which time two vessels had already been despatched in search of "Tukaram," one by the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., and the other by the owners of the "Tukaram." The Port Trust did not send any vessel as none was available and no request was made. In the ordinary course, he said, after obtaining the permission of the Chairman of the Port Trust, a vessel would be sent in charge of two officers of the Department.

Witness believed that the Port Office did not generally circulate materological reports to shipping companies save on exceptional occasions. In this particular case when signal No. 7 was hoited all the shipping companies were informed.

The inquiry was at this stage adjourned till Friday.



"Chronicle" Photo.

Havoc caused by fire in the Sewri Cotton Green.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

JUTE SHARES LITTLE STEADY

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

Government Securities:—3 1|2 per cent. Government Paper 76|-, 5 per cent. Loan (1929-47) 100|8; 5 per cent. Loan (1945-55) 106|10.

Jutes:—Auckland 396; Bally (Pref.) 119; Cheriot 368; C. P. Clive 50|6, 50|13, 50|4, 50|14, 50|6; Dalhousie 591; Craig 7; Fort William 477|8, Hodghly 105; C. P. Howrah 63, 63|11, 64, 63|12; Hukumchand 24|14, 25|3; Kamarhatty 896, 886; National 35|10, 35|14, 36, 35|14; Nuddea 67; Orient 319; Presidency 13|7; Reliance 88|8, 90|4.

Coals:—Bhalgora 5|6; Gopalichuck 9|2; Kosoonda Nyadu 7|8, Standard 60.

Miscellaneous:—Behar Rice 2|1; Bengal Assam Steam 335; Bengal Iron 18, 18|10, 18; Bengal Telephone (Ordy.) 13|2; B. I. Corporation (Ordy.) 415; G. F. Kellner (Pref.) 10|8, 10|12; J. I. Steel 20, 19|11, 19|15; Marshalls 3|4, Reliance Firebrick 7|4.

Bank.—Imperial (Conty) 368.

Railways:—Mymensingh Bhairabbazar (Guaranteed) 99; Bengal Nagpore 31|12, 32|4.

Teas:—Bishnauth 42|4; Tezpore 13|8; Hessian 16|13; Jute 65|14.

Jute shares' tone little steady.

MAKE THE BOYCOTT SUCCESSFUL.

CONGRESS DELEGATES' APPEAL TO PUBLIC

POONA, Jan. 11.

The delegates to the Congress who returned from Madras explained to-night the Congress resolutions at a public meeting, Mr. J. S. Karandikar presiding. The speakers emphasised that the Simon Commisson had given a filip to Congress activities and appealed to all to make the boycott successful. The Congress had accepted self-determination as its guiding principle and the independence resolution was the pivot on which the main activities of the leaders turned.—A. P.

SITUATION GETTING WORSE

SPRING MILL STRIKERS' STRANGE ATTITUDE

A NEW DEMAND

Contrary to earnest expectations, the situation of the mill strike in Bombay took a definite turn for the worse on Thursday. Hitherto there was at least some scope for negotiations which the officials of the Textile Labour Union had ceaselessly carried on since the first day of the strike but that too was snached away from them owing to the extraordinary attitude which the strikers from the Spring Mill exhibited yesterday. Up till Wednesday there was at least some excuse for the strikers from the Spring mill for not resuming the work. There was the condition put down by the mill authorities precedent to the allowance of option that the work of the absentees had had to be done, under compulsion, by their neighbours in the mill. Whatever might be the intentions underlying that condition, the strikers had their own natural apprehensions about it and they had often stressed that that condition ought to be removed. Mr. R. R. Bakhale, on behalf of the Textile Union, used all ways of persuasion to prevail upon Sir Ness Wadia to do away with that condition. Sir Ness Wadia yielded at last to the insistent requests and gave a promise that he had withdrawn that condition. The option was there without any condition whatsoever. This decision of the authorities of the Spring mill was communicated to the strikers from that mill by Mr. Bakhale on Wednesday morning. After that there was practically no reason why the strikers should continue the strike any longer. It was, therefore, very confidently expected by Mr. Bakhale and others that the bone of contention having gone the workers of the Spring mill would cheerfully resume their work on Thursday but it did not take long for workers to frustrate all those expectations.

WANTED COMPLETE SURRENDER.

On Thursday morning, it is reported, the workers of the Spring mill came forward with an extraordinary demand. They insisted on the withdrawal of the previous notice altogether and posting of a fresh notice that the workers should be allowed to resume work under the old system as if nothing had happened between the first day of the previous notice and yesterday. The notice, as will be remembered, appraises the workers about the introduction in the mill of the wholo-frame system and at the same time gives them the option either to work on the new system or the old according to the choice of the individual side-boy in the mill. We are informed that Mr. Bakhale was successful enough to induce the authorities of the mill to give a solemn promise that there would not be any sacking of workers even if they refused to work the new system. Curiously enough, the workers were not satisfied with all these promises. They wanted an unconditional surrender on the part of the authorities in that they wanted the old system to continue without any reference to the new system. Mr. Bhakhale did his level best to induce the workers of the Spring mill to resume work relying on the promises made by the authorities. There would be time enough, he pleaded, to again strike work if it was found that the authorities were not true to their word. But all those earnest pleadings unfortunately went unheeded and the workers clamourously demanded the withdrawal of the previous notice. It is rumoured, although we are not in a position to know how far it is true, that as a price for his earnest pleadings Mr. Bakhale was openly molested by the insurgent section of the strikers.

This new demand of the strikers has naturally tended to harden the feelings of the mill authorities. The demand was forthwith communicated to Sir Ness Wadia who unceremoniously refused to yield to it even to the smallest extent. The unconditional withdrawal of the new system which the strikers are demanding is, certainly, too high a price which anybody can ask the owners to pay. It is feared and quite naturally too, that this militant attitude of the workers will not fail to have its evil repercussions on the strikers from other mills. The matters have taken a very disastrous turn and it is very difficult at this stage to say where they will end. To-day is the day of the mills which are not affected by the strike. Saturday is the general holiday for all the mills as it is a day of "Sankrant." The mills will reopen again on Sunday and there is a danger that on that day the strike may perhaps spread in the Parel mill area. There is no fear so far as the Jacob Circle mill area is concerned because the mills in that part have insistently refused to participate in a general strike.

DOUBLE-EDGED WEAPON.

In the meanwhile, the Textile Labour Union people are trying their utmost to control the mass mind as far as possible. It is already known that they have appointed a strike committee consisting of the members of the managing committee and 13 representatives of the four centres of the Union. On Thursday evening a meeting of the centre committee of Madanpura was held to elect four representatives from that centre to work on the strike committee. Representatives were also elected from th other three centres, viz. Kurla, DeLisle Road and Damoder Thackersey Hall. This strong committee has been charged with the work of watching the development of the strike and to render the best assistance to the workers in distress. Those members of the strike committee who are workers in some mill or other have been asked to take leave for a few days so that they can devote their undivided energies to the difficult task they have taken upon themselves to perform. These workers will move in the strike area and will prevent the strikers from going to any extreme.

Those who lay exaggerated emphasis on the mass-mind have to be told that the mass-mind is a double-edged weapon and it is far more difficult to control that weapon than to flourish it. It is certainly within the reach of anybody to play to the mass and rouse their feelings but is a herculean task to appease the feelings which are so recklessly roused. The outlook of the situation is as gloomy as it is indefinite.

MR. STONES INTERVIEWED

With reference to the interview which our representative had with Mr. F. Stones and which we published in these columns on Wednesday last, we have to make slight alterations. Comparing the wages between local and up-country mills Mr. Stones says, "Under the new system we are offering our men nearly twice as much as our up-country competitors and it is obvious we cannot continue on the old system under which we pay about three times as much. The new system must be

(Continued on page 9.)

LEADERS' RESPONSIBILITY

SIMON WARRANT

Addition to "Machination & Manipulation"

WARNING AGAINST PITFALLS IN SCHEME

MADRAS, Jan. 12.

The "Hindu" has published the text of the Simon Commission warrant and draws attention to the clause conferring on the Comission specific power to appoint "any person or persons to make subordinate enquiries and report result to the Commission." The paper recalls the Viceroy's statement on November 8th "the vast area to be covered by the Commission may make it desirable that the task of taking evidence on purely administrative questions involved should be undertaken by some other authority which would be in the closest touch with the Commission," and says it is difficult to estimate what all could be comprised under the head "subordinate enquiries," or what would be the character and composition of the group of persons who will be entrusted with the task of reporting results of such enquiries.

RESPONSIBILITY OF LEADERS.

It is clear, the paper proceeds, that this adds to the extensive firle of official machination and manipulation that is provided in the whole scheme of work planned for the Commission. And this imposes all the greater responsibility on the popular leaders to see that every one who is likely to be approached in connection with the Commission's work is warned off from the large number of pitfalls provided in these Government schemes.—Free Press.

SYMBOL OF HUMILIATION

NEIL STATUE

Behar Leaders Suppor Satyagraha

MOVEMENT BOUND TO BE UNIVERSAL

MADRAS, Jan. 12.

Yesterday's meeting in connection with the Neil Statue Satyagraha propaganda was presided over by Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar and addressed by Mr. Rajendra Prasad of Behar.

Mr. Rajendra Prasad explained the potentialities of the movement and exhorted the conductors to proceed on such lines as to attract the largest number of persons into it. He referred to the Nagpur Flag Satyagraha and said if, when Mahatma Gandhi was in jail, that movement could be carried to a successful close, it should be easier for the country now to carry on the Neil Satyagraha at Madras, particularly that Mahatma Gandhi had himself blessed the movement. The movement was in Vamana form to-day. But it was soon bound to assume a universal character. It was up to local people to support it. As it grew, he would not only join the movement, but bring Satyagraha from Bihar.

Mr. Madura Prasad, speaking next said how they had been following the movement in Madras from distant Bihar and were ready to support it.

SYMBOL OF NATIONAL HUMILIATION.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar said that the statue was a symbol of national humiliation and that the statue must go. Not only were there living Europeans going about insulting us, but there were statues of dead ones also to remind us of our slavery.—Free Press.

THOMAS HARDY DEAD.

(Continued from page 7).

of chorus, with an unconscious wisdom in their close, narrow and undistracted view of things.

NOVELIST AND POET.

In more recent years, he received increasing recognition, not only as the premier living English novelist but as a poet. His poetical play "The Dynasts" recounting in dramatic form the epic of England's struggle against Napoleon with an accompaniment of philosophic comment after the manner of the Greek tragedians, was produced at the Kingway Theatre, London, in the early months of the World War. His "Collected Poem" appeared in 1919.

His first wife died in 1912, and in 1914, he married Florence Emily, herself a writer of children's books and for some time his secretary. Both on his 70th and on his 80th birthdays he received tributes of respect and admiration from literary and public men throughout the English-speaking world.

Perhaps his last public appearance in London was when he visited the Barnes Theatre last year to see the dramatic adaptation of his most moving novel, "Tess of the D'Urbervilles", with that gifted actress, Miss Gwen Francois Davies, in the title role.

HIS ART.

It was not for nothing that in youth Mr. Hardy, as architect's apprentice in church restoration, visited innumerable villages throughout Wessex; not for nothing did he elect to remain a Wessex man. If there be any tales that are racy of the soil, it is Mr. Hardy's stories of Wessex life and manners. Quite exceptional is his command of rustic humour, of the Wessex dialect, and of pitty dialogue.

But his chiefest characteristic is perhaps his determination at all risks to present in all its width and depth the tragedy of human life, perhaps to err on the side of regarding life as too terribly and inevitable sad and sombre. Our social system is very imperfect, even rotten; conventions and proprieties are hollow; cant and shams abound, our social code is cruel and cruelly unequal. Passion and the rassia are the key of life and of literature, and freedom of speech must be maintained and exercised. Sincerity in art forbids the artist to call a spade anything but a spade, or to invent happy endings for too true stories.

HIS PESSIMISM.

Even friendly critics reproch Mr. Hardy with pessimism, sometimes to the verge of morbidness. But it may safely be said that if he is pessimist he is not cynical; enough there certainly is of satire and irony. In all his stories, unity of plan is consistently kept in view, and incidents all work towards the inevitable conclusion. The nervous English style---appropriate rather than brilliant natural rather than exquisite---is in just keeping with the austerity of the issues handled and the architeconic completeness of the presentment.

MR. THOMAS HARDY

LIFE-SKETCH BY A. G GARDINER

Mr. A. G. Gardiner writes the following in a sketch on Mr. Thomas Hardy in his Prophets, Priests and Kings:---

A friend of mine---one of those people described by Keats as being married to a romance and given away by a sonnet---stopped in the course of a pilgrimage in Wessex at the hotel of a small market town. As he waited for lunch he discussed men and things with a farmer, a cheerful, bucolic soul, whose name may have been Gabriel Oak.

"Does Thomas Hardy ever come here?" he asked.

"Thomas Hardy! Thomas Hardy!" and the farmer's face took on the pale cast of thought. Suddenly his countenance cleared.

"Ah," he said, with an air of quiet triumph, born of superior knowledge, "you mean Bill Hardy, the pig dealer, a little round-faced man wi' whiskers under his chin. Oh yes, he comes here every market day."

My friend expressed his satisfaction at the information, and sat down to his lunch with the comfortable sense of a secret possession. Farmer Oak stood before him, delightfully unconscious that he was immortal.

For Thomas Hardy shares the privilege of the prophets of old. He loves quiet and obscurity, and he has realised that to be obscure you must dwell among your own people. He knows, too, that to keep the inspiration pure you must drink at the spring whence it issues, and not slake your thirst at the muddy waters of London. And so, when, after years of London life, hovering between architecture and literature, he found that he had a career in literature open to him, he returned to his own people and there---not far from the little cottage at Upper Bockhampton where he was born, where his mother died in her ninetieth year, whence, fifty years ago, he used to trudge to the architect's office at Dorchester, and whither he used to return to burn the midnight oil over the classics and the Greek Testament---he lives in the deepening shadow of the mystery of this un-intelligible world. The journey that began with the bucolic joy of 'Under the Greenwood Tree' has reached its close in the unmitigated misery of 'Jude the Obscure,' accompanied by the mocking voices of those aerial spirits who pass their comments upon the futile struggle of the "Dynasts", as they march their armies to and fro across the mountains and rivers of that globe which the eye of imagination sees whirling like a midge in space. Napoleon and the Powers! What are they but puppets in the hand of some passionless fate, loveless and hateless, whose purposes are beyond all human vision?

> O Immanence, That reasonest not
> In putting forth all things begot,
> Thou build'st Thy house in space
> —for what?
> O Loveless, Hateless!—past the sense
> Of kindly-eyed benevolence,
> To what tune danceth this Immense?

And for answer comes the mocking voice of the Spirit Ironic---

> For one I cannot answer. But I know
> 'Tis handsome of our Pities so to sing
> The praises of the dreaming, dark, dumb Thing

That turns the handle of this idle Show.

Night has come down upon the outlook of the writer as it came down over the sombre waste of Egdon Heath. There is not a cheerful feature left, not one glint of sunshine in the sad landscape of broken ambitions and squalor and hopeless strivings and triumphant misery. Labour and sorrow, a little laughter, disillusion and suffering—and after that, the dark. Not the dark that flees before the cheerful dawn, but the dark whose greatest benediction is eternal nothingness. Other men of genius, most men of genius, have had their periods of deep dejection in which only the mocking voice of the Spirit Ironic answered their passionate questionings. Shakespears himself may be assumed to have passed through the valley of gloom in that tremendous period when he produced the great tragedies; but he came out of the shadow, and 'The Winter's Tale' has the serenity and peace of a cloudless sunset. But the pilgrimage of Thomas Hardy has led us ever into deeper shadow. The shades of the prison-house have closed around us and there is no return to the cheerful day. The journey we began with those jolly carol-singers under the greenwood tree has ended in the hopeless misery of Jude.

In all this and the philosophy it cannotes he is the antithesis of Meredith, wose voice is of the morning, and whose vision is of the day. Meredith is the mind looking out with quick and thrilling interest upon the play of life; Hardy is the heart wrung by its agonies, "an infant crying for the light." To Meredith Nature is a joyous companion filled with the spirit of immortal youth; it is "The Lark Uprising" of whom he sings. To Hardy it is a merciless Fate, uttering itself in the hoot of the night-owl.

In the unity of his achievement Mr. Hardy stands alone in the history of English fiction. This is due, as Mr. Lascelles Abercromby has shown, to the deliberate subordination of his art to his metaphysic. It is not necessary to accept his philosophy in order to appreciate its impressive and cohesive influence upon his work. It gives it continuity, design, a cumulative grandeur that make it unique in our literature. His vision of men---charged with aspirations and desires—caught in the relentless toils of

> The purposive, unmotived, dominant Thing
> Which sways in brooding dark their wayfaring

may be a vision of the dark and not of the day. It may be the vision of a recluse brooding in solitude over his own conception of reality and shadowing all his perceptions of the activities of life with his painful obsession. But out of this correspondence of conception and perception springs the unity of Hardy's work. The note is struck at the beginning, even in that sweetest of English comedies, 'Under the Greenwood Tree', which closes with the hint of tragic secrecy: it deepens through the main structure of his creation until the implicit agony of the conflict between man and "the unwecting Will" utters itself in the explicit rebellion of 'Jude' and it rises to its complete summation in the "Dynasts."

The material of the Hardy drama is at once simple and stupendous, human and cosmic---a few peasants, types of the general sin of personal existence and personal desire in a universe of indifferent fate. The protagonists are nature and man---the theme, the conflict between the unconquerable soul and that blind Will that

> .....heaves through space and moulds the times,
> With mortals for Its fingers.

In such a struggle man emerges splendid and adject---splendid in his defiant resistance to circumstance, abject in the futility of his challenge to "the all-urging Will, raptly magnipotent." Tess paying the debt she does not owe, Henchard stealing away to die in solitude, the figures of the Napoleonic drama fighting and intriguing while the spirits of the air chant their pitying or ironic comments---all typify the eternal struggle of the free will caught in the trap of blind circumstance. The machinery of the drama has the elemental quality that befits the theme. It moves with the rhythm of inexorable fate. It is rich in climax, yet, no matter how unexpected, the climax is always attained with the simple inevitableness of a natural law---the law that breaks the poor human figure on the wheel of doom.

Mr. Hardy would deny that a philosophy such as his, based upon an honest acceptance of facts as he observes them, has any serious relation to the capacity for personal joy. Happiness and gloom, he will tell you, are the products not of philosophy, but of individual temperament, which is unaffected by any theory of the governance or destiny of men. The Turkish lady quoted by Boswell put the view in another way when she said, "Ma foi, monsieur, notre bonheur depend de la facon que notre sang circule." Mr. Hardy has said truly that the human soul has normally less specific gravity than the sea of misery into which it is cast and emerges inevitably to the surface. So far as philosophy has any influence upon happiness, he believes that he is more truly happy who refuses the refuge of revelation he cannot prove and cultivates a reasoned serenity and fortitude on the basis of the perceived facts of life. For what he calls "the professional optimist" he has unaffected scorn. He reminds him of the smile on the face of a skull.

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LORD GLANUSK DROPS DEAD

HUGE AUDIENCE STAND STRUCK WITH AWE

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Lord Glanusk dropped dead when opening to-day at Brecon War Memorial Hospital.

Lord Glanusk's death was most tragic. Opening the hospital in provision of which he had been the prime mover, he said: "I thank God for sparing me to see this day." He then collapsed and did not recover. Thousands present stood struck with awe by his silence. The proceedings ended abruptly.—Reuter's Special.

(Lord Glanusk was the second Baron created in 1899 (his full name being Joseph Henry Russell Bailey, Bt.) He was born in 1864 and was Lord Lieutenant of Brecknock since 1905. He was late Mayor of the Grenadier Guards, and commanded the Brecknockshire Battalion (1911-16), and the London Command Depot from 1906.)

DISCOVERY OF SECRET TUNNEL

UNDER-GROUND WORK OF SIRAJ-UD-DOWLA'S DAYS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

A secret and ancient tunnel, half full of stagnant water, was discovered this afternoon, while excavation work was in progress on the site of the old sailors' home, at the junction of Hare Street and Strand Road. The tunnel is situated about twenty feet below the ground level and is approximately thirty feet in circumference. It is a pucca masonry work. It appears that the tunnel was connected with the present police court, which building, in days gone by, was the harem of Siraj-ud-Dowla. From the north-west of the police court, it passed by a circuitous route through the grounds of the sailors home, to Strand Road, which in those days, was covered by a river. It has been suggested that the tunnel was a secret passage for use by Siraj-ud-Dowla in case of emergency, and that it was connected with an old fort. There are others, however, who seem to think that the tunnel was connected with the East India Compay's Fort, which was near, or at the site at present occupied by the General Post Office. Supporters of this theory hold that it was constructed perhaps with a view to enabling Europeans to escape in the event of their being besieged by the Nawab.—A.P.

SITUATION GETTING WORSE

(Continued from page 8.)

put into work as we cannot perpetuate inefficiency."

STRIKE SITUATION UNCHANGED.

WORKERS REFUSE TO WORK UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

On Thursday again there was not the slightest change in the situation of the mill strike. All hopes which were reasonably entertained about the situation getting a turn for the better proved to be of no consequence as the workers in the Spring Mill flatly refused to resume work unless the old system in the spinning department was unconditionally restored without any reference to the new system. A number of strikers had assembled in the vicinity of the mill, but they could not be persuaded to step in. The eight mills belonging to E. D. Sassoon Group remained entirely closed as on the previous days.

So far as these mills are concerned, no option has been left to the workers. The authorities are not prepared to open negotiations except on the basis of the new system. The patience of the strikers is put to a severe test and many of them are leaving Bombay for their native places almost every day. The mill-owners, in the meanwhile, are watching the situation very carefully. Neither party is willing to make any gesture of compromise and the matters are, therefore, going from bad to worse. Nearly all the strikers have received their wages by this time.

The Air Force flying boats which are flying to Singapore and Australia arrived at Trincomalee from Colombo shortly after 12-30 this afternoon.—A.I.

IRAQ'S NEW CABINET

SIR ABDUL MUSHIN BEG TO BE PREMIER.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Baghdad.—The new Cabinet was formed to-night, Sir Abdul Mushin Beg being Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs. His colleagues are:

Minister of Interior: Abdul Aziz Qassab, Minister of Finance: Yusuf Effendi Ghanimah, Minister of Justice: Hikmat Beg Sulaiman, Minister of Education: Tanfiq Beg Suwaidi, Minister of Communications and Works: Abdul Mushin Shallash, Minister of Irrigation and Agriculture: Shaikh Salman Barraq, Minister of Holy Foundations: Shaikh Ahmad Daoud.

The post of Minister of Defence has not yet been filled. Probably a Kurdish Deputy will be appointed to that post. The dissolution of Parliament is expected on Monday as the Premier wants to secure an effective majority.

The text is issued of the correspondence between Jafar Pasha and King Faisal explaining the resignation of the former's Cabinet. Jafar says that in the course of his tenure of office, several incidents occurred affecting the progress of the schemes which he and his colleagues regarded as fundamental to the welfare of the country. The "Iraq Cabinet," he says at one place, "is now about to enter into negotiations for the revision of military and financial agreement subsidiary to the Treaty. On these two arrangements depends to a very great extent the realisation of the aspirations of the country. In view of these events, I have reached the conclusion that in the interests of Iraq, I should tender my resignation to Your Majesty."

It is understood that the principal question, in Jafar's estimation, is conscription of which he is still a strong advocate.—Reuter.

DEPORTATION OF COMMUNIST EX-LEADERS

DETAILS OF BANISHMENT

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Berlin.—"Berliner Tageblatt's" Moscow correspondent gives details of the banishment of the ex-leaders of the Communist Party. Ogpu informed thirty prominent members of the opposition on 3rd January that they would be deported immediately to remote places in European and Asiatic Russia, and at the same time "urgently requested" principal leaders to depart to specified regions as for example Trotsky to Astrakhan, Rakovsky to a village in Wiadkha three hundred miles from the railway station, Radek and Kameneff to villages in Tobolsk and Zinovieff to Uralsk. The deportees will be allowed seventeen kopeks daily. Hitherto the banishment had been kept a close secret from the public.—Reuter.

PROPOSED ANGLO-AMERICAN AIR SERVICE

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Commander Burney, M.P., has sailed for New York to discuss with the American financiers an establishment of a tri-weekly Anglo-American air service.—Reuter.

PORT TRUST MARINE WORKERS RESUME WORK

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

The Chairman of the Port Commissioners having agreed to consider the rates of pay and other grievances of the Port Trust marine workers, who have been on strike for the last three weeks, strikers numbering about 2,000 have decided to resume work from to-morrow.—Free Press.

A COATED TONGUE USUALLY MEANS A COATED STOMACH

Look at your tongue! It should be bright and clean. If it is coated with fur it indicates a dirty stomach. Inactive bowels or lazy liver usually cause dirty stomach, foul breath, headache, spots, pimples, boils and all forms of skin eruptions. That is why you should look at your tongue frequently and, if it is coated with fur, you should stimulate liver, clean stomach and make bowels active by taking

LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS

Ask your chemist about Little Laxaliver Pills and he will tell you that they are a harmless vegetable laxative that can be taken by men, women and children at all times.

Little Laxaliver Pills are so inexpensive you can easily afford them, and you can get a bottle from your nearest chemist today.

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Does your Complexion ever get "muddy"

Have you ever noticed how your complexion seems to get dull and muddy at times? Usually it is after you have been out a lot or been travelling. It isn't just tiredness or strain. It's because conditions have interfered with Nature's process of continually renewing the outer skin. Your skin should be in a constant state of flux. As the outer layer gets worn out and dried it should disappear and leave the fresh, young skin, which has been growing underneath. Sometimes this doesn't happen properly. Then the minute particles of the old, dead cuticle clog up the pores and stifle the tender, young skin.
There's one sure, simple way to remedy this. Just ask any chemist for some pure Mercolized Wax and gently massage it in before you go to bed. Then, while you sleep the Mercolized Wax will be gently dissolving away those tiny clogging atoms of old skin, and in the morning you will find the young skin as clear and fresh as Nature meant it to be. Try this to-night. Just be sure you get pure Mercolized Wax and you will be really surprised at the difference such a simple treatment can effect.

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MR. SHASTRI AT PORT ELIZABETH

RECOGNISES LIMITATIONS TO FREEDOM OF INDIANS

PLEADS AGAINST GALLING RESTRICTIONS

PORT ELIZABETH, Nov. 23. (By Mail.)

speaking at a reception held here in connection with his visit to the city, Mr. Sastri the Agent-General for the Indian Government, emphasised that it was no part of the intention of Indians now or at any time to challenge the political supremacy of the White section of the population of South Africa.

"We admit to the full," he said "Your right to maintain the civilisation which you value, the modes of living, the standards of comfort which you have set up for yourselves amidst discouragement and difficulties which we fully appreciate. We recognise that it will be your right to determine the public policy of this sub continent and model it to your own ends and the satisfaction of the public interests.

"This being granted, we recognise that as a natural corollary, there must be certain limitations and restrictions upon the political and municipal freedom of the Indians here so that this essential requirement may be satisfied. We are anxious to disarm your suspicion in the matter and that in any application which may be made for the freedom of the Indian population in a request for the removal of the disabilities pressing upon them and any petition for facilities enabling them to live happy, contented and prosperous life all things must be understood as being subject to this limitation with no wish to interfere in or dispute, the political supremacy of the Europeans of this sub-continent.

But the question arises, would you be justified in ordering the lives of the Indians amongst you?' Would you be justified in ordering their lives, in going further than may be necessary in order to secure this essential? Would it be wise, would it be in accordance with the highest civilised rule, would it be in conformity with the highest standards set up by Great Britain in the various parts of the Empire? Would it be right to raise bars and barriers which are not necessary to maintain your supremacy but which seem only designed to deny the Indian—sometimes wholly, sometimes partially—the opportunities and facilities which are necessary for his full development?

"He has no right to attack your politics or alter your institutions to his own benefit. But is it necessary to bind him with shackless and fetters which deprive him of the opportunities which as a citizen of the British Empire, as one who swears allegiance to the Throne of Great Britain he is entitled? Is it necessary to impose limitations on him as to the profession he might follow or on the education he might wish to receive? Is it or is it not a part of the aims of every civilised Government that every citizen except he be of evil character or disloyal conduct should be allowed to become himself fully?

"I believe that the ordinary canons of right and justice would give the answer without reservation in the affirmative to this question."

There was, Mr. Sastri added, the promise held out by the Sovereign of Great Britain on dozens of public and solemn occasions there was the course consistently held by a long period of Imperial rule by Great Britain—a course which could not be deviated from by a hair's breadth—which required that no one would be denied that which was necessary for developing himself. (Applause).—Free Press.

BOMBAY ABKARI ACT

AMENDING BILL

The Bombay Government Gazette of Tuesday's date publishes the text of Bill No. 1 of 1928—a Bill further to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878. In the statement of objects and reasons it is observed:—

"The object of the Bill is to extend the provisions of section 18-B of the Abkari Act No. V of 1878 to the whole of the Presidency proper. In mhowra growing districts, mhowra is used in large quantities by illicit distillers, and in other districts where it is not grown, it is frequently imported from other parts of the Presidency or from outside the Presidency altogether. The results obtained elsewhere from the application of section 18-B show that its provisions are one of the most effective means of dealing with illicit distillation. As an example of the extent to which mhowra is now being utilised for this purpose, it may be pointed out that the Government distilleries are finding the utmost difficulty in securing an adequate supply from local sources, and that owing to the activities of illicit distillers its price has become prohibitive. The control over the possession of mhowra will help Government in carrying out its avowed policy of prohibition.

2. The main objection usually urged to the application of section 18-B of the Act is that it causes inconvenience to the poorer classes who use mhowra flowers as food for themselves and as fodder for their cattle. Exhaustive enquiries made in every district of the Presidency proper have definitely established the fact that mhowra is by no means a staple food for man or beast, and that where it is used, it is usually in addition to other foods. It is not an article of diet in itself. To provide, however, for the use of mhowra by the people within reasonable limits, and for its collection and sale to contractors, a vacation has been allowed which varies from 5 months, the time already allowed in Kaira District, to 2 months, whilst in those districts where mhowra is not grown no vacation has been prescribed at all."

I.Z. 1026

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Mlle. Simone Maitre (1926 Queen of Paris) whose portrait appears herewith declares that by the development of personal magnetism the plainest individuals can become the most love inspiring and that she herself acquired "Personal Attraction" through the System described herewith. The book which is being distributed broadcast free of charge, is full of photographic reproductions showing how these unseen forces are being used all over the world, and how thousands upon thousands have developed powers which they little dreamed they possessed. The free distribution of the 10,000 copies is being conducted by a large Brussels institution, and a copy will be sent post free to anyone interested.

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LATE HAKIM AJMAL KHAN

CALCUTTA COR ORATION'S TRIBUTE

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

The Calcutta Corporation to day adopted three resolutions of condolence touching the death of Hakim Ajmal Khan, Pat Lovett, Editor, "Capital," and Rai S. C Mitter, an officer of the Corporation and placing on record their sense of sorrow at their untimely death.

Paying homage to the deceased, Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta, Mayor, said that the late Hakim Ajmal Khan was a true nationalist and in those days of communal strife in the country, he was one of the few men who kept his head completely cool. He never lost his nationalistic outlook. He was particularly known for his views on Hindu-Muslim unity and before his death, he was in communication with most of the leaders on the question of unity.

AN IDEAL JOURNALIST.

As for Mr. Lovett, he was noted for his independence of judgement and breadth of vision and wielded his pen with that breadth of vision which they did not unfortunately find often in the journalism of to-day. His writings were entirely free from malice and venom.

As for Rai Bahadur Mitter, concluded the Mayor, he was a model officer of the Corporation and his career ought to be a model to the other officers.

The meeting then adjourned as a mark of respect to the deceased.—Free Press.

LITIGATION AT EXORBITANT COST.

(Continued from page 6.)

charges for Counsel's fee, preparing briefs, etc. There will be of course an additional charge for opinion of Counsel obtained for the benefit of the client of about Rs. 150|- to 200|-. The bill thus runs up to over Rs. 2,000|- in costs at the least, with one counsel, for a suit where the stake may be about Rs. 3,000|-. In actual practice the bill invariably mounts up to more than these figures as more than one Chamber summonses and motions with a fairly large number of affidavits are generally necessary. If the contest continues for some days at the hearing, as it frequently does, our modest figure of Rs. 2,000|- on either side will easily rise up to Rs. 3,000|-, and more, on either side. Thus the party actually losing has to pay Rs. 3,000|- in the original stake, plus Rs. 3,000|- or over to his own solicitor for his own costs, plus about Rs. 3,000|- for the costs of the other side, bringing up his net loss to a respectable figure of at least Rs. 9,000|-. This result has the tendency to infuse a sort of intoxication so familiar to the gambler in the mind of the losing suitor. He is on the wrong side of Rs. 9,000|-; why not try and take a chance at the Appeal Court? It is double or quits, and so many original side judgments are reversed almost every time that the Appeal Court is at work. The chance is well worth a trial. Learned counsel are once again consulted. Being assured perhaps by these learned pandits that the original side Court was wrong on the "interesting point of law involved" the excited litigant feels that a great wrong has been done to him. The "interesting point" it was hinted by some one to be of general interest. Why not get it settled in public interest and thus kill two birds at a stroke? He cannot help feeling that in pursuing the matter in a higher tribunal, he was doing a public service. The ground is prepared once again with all precision and care for a second fight. No expense is of course spared. The expanded stake of Rs. 9,000|- in value justifies a more liberal lay out. Appeal paper books are printed and once again the elaborate procedure dotted with rupees, annas and pies has, though on a smaller scale, to be gone into. Alas, when he gets out of all these worries, whether he wins or loses, he is undoubtedly a much poorer as well as a wiser man. He now realises that the whole trouble was due to a most expensive machinery being used for a comparatively low stake.

(To Be Continued).

GUJERAT VIDYAPITH

CONFERRING OF DEGREES TO STUDENTS

The sixth annual gathering for conferring the degrees of the students of the Gujarat Vidyapith will be held on Sunday next (the 15th instant) at 9 a.m. at the Pranjivan Vidyarthi Bhavan, under the presidency of Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. C. F. Andrews will speak on the occasion.

ATHLETIC DISPLAY AT POONA.

A display of athletic games and exercises in Poona by the Athletes of the Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal of Amraoti will take place at the Deccan Gymkhana on Sunday, 15th inst. from 4 to 7 p. m. H. E. the Governor has been pleased to give his Patronage and a donation of Rs. 150 for this display.

CALCUTTA TELEPHONE CO.

SUBSCRIBERS CONDEMN MESSAGE RATE SYSTEM

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

"Public utility companies like the Telephone Company have a duty by the public and should cater to the convenience of the citizens at a cheaper rate and with promptitude," said Mr. Tulsicharan Goswami, M.L.A., presiding over a meeting of the subscribers of the local Telephone Company this evening. He condemned the present message rate system and urged the abolition of the foreign monopoly.

Mr. D. P. Khaitan urged Government intervention [illegible] resolution condemning message rate system was carried.—Free Press.

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Mrs. L. Williams, of 7, Lowesmoor Place, Lowesmoor, Worcester, England, writes:—"I should like to thank you for the benefit my little boy, 8 years old, has derived since taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture. Some time ago he fell and scratched his knee; within a short time the whole of the right side, including the arm, was covered with sore places the size of half-crowns; he also had three large hard lumps form in the thigh. One day after reading about Clarke's Blood Mixture, I thought I would give it a trial, and after taking it for a short time he completely recovered and has not had any kind of Skin Eruption since."

Profit by Mrs. Williams' experience and

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BOMBAY FRIDAY JANUARY 13 1928

THE
JUPITER'S
Head Office is in BOMBAY and so it is prompt in attending to all your commands.

MAILED FIST IN ITALY

FASCIST MACHINE AT WORK

BIOLOGICAL NECESSITY OF WAR

MUSSOLINI'S IMPERIAL DREAM

Every now and then a little item of news, received by cipher telegram or via the diplomatic mail bag, sets the Chancellories of Europe agog.

Military attaches chatter to naval attaches about it. Councillors of Embassy again debate consequences. Ambassadors wire to their Governments.

There are movements in the international money market. A ripple of conjecture spreads over Europe. Here there is alarm, there elation.

And then another news item flutters out from Rome

He is right after all. He was playing his violin on the terrace of the Villa Torlonia this morning. He has not cancelled his review of the troops.

In a word, Mussolini is still alive.

He, the most powerful and autocratic of Europe's several dictators, is supposed to have either cancer or valvular disease of the heart.

The truth is, that he had a tumour which weakened his system last year. The doctors were afraid it might be cancer, but it proved to be non-malignant.

And now Il Duce is as fit and strong as ever he was, writes Patrick Thompson in "Ideas."

THE DICTATOR AT HOME.

I saw him in his room, the old Austrian Embassy, the Palazzi Chigi, in the Corso Umberto, in Rome.

He had just come back from a seaside holiday. He had been boating and bathing, and looked brown and fit.

In this room, with metal-muscled face, he strides up and down, jerks out orders, and runs an entire nation of 40 millions.

When he came into Rome, in the track of his dark phalanxes of fighting men, shuffling through the wind-whipped rain, Italy, torn by war and ravaged by the weak follies of a corrupt and extreme radical government, was just a colossal mess in which neither life nor property was secure. She was nearly bankrupt, and ripe for civil war.

He took hold of the job of pulling the nation together. He restrained mad impulse, prodded dull sloth, straightened out disordered finance, put sap back into the people, smashed conspiracy and opposition, combated treachery among friends and lies among foes and literally built a new state from the ground up.

ITALY WITHOUT MUSSOLINI?

But Mussolini is the keystone. He 'is' Italy and Italy to day expresses Mussolini—his energy and ideas.

Some Fascists want the world to believe that if Mussolini were to be suddenly swept away, the Fascist state would go on functioning smoothly and efficiently and strongly, as if nothing had happened. So firmly, they declare, is the Fascist system rooted in Italy to-day.

They may be right. But .....

What I say and heard in Italy made me ffel that it is a very big "but." In a word, I fancy that the chances are there will be the devil to pay if Mussolini passes from the scene of his magnificent and incredible labours.

Mussolini has a pretty shrewd inkling of this. He says now that his work will be not done for another ten or fifteen years. Consequently he is taking more care of himself.

Assassins have had seven tries to kill Il Duce. He is convinced that he bears a charmed life and that death will not touch him until his destiny is played out.

EXTRAORDINARY PRECAUTIONS.

Still, the precautions against an eighth attempt are terrific

No longer does he harangue the crowd from the balcony of the Palazzo Chigi. He used to ride in the park. Now he rides in the walled grounds of the Villa Torlonia, where he lives.

When he goes to visit his wife for a week-end, or to review the troops, or to have a bath and a swim, some boating exercise for a few days, or to inspect an aerodrome, the papers never say that he is going; they only record the fact that he has returned.

Necessarily, he has to move about Rome. So alternative routes are mapped out and numbered. Ten minutes before he sets forth in his car the word goes out by private telephone: "He's taking No. So-and-so route."

Instantly hundreds of 'carabineri' and civil guards, Fascist militia, city police and secret police rush to the route, and pack it along its length.

Every side-street is guarded, armed men lurk in the deep doorways, special armed look—outs take post along the roofs.

Hundreds of eyes are focussed along the route along which Il Duce must pass, hundreds of weapons are ready to shoot down any assassin.

Also, every person in Italy has to have an identity card, and the country is honeycombed with spies and secret police.

SETTLING LABOUR TROUBLES.

There is no Labour agitation in Italy under Mussolini.

He is trying to stamp out class warfare and reconcile the conflicting interests of workmen and employees, labour and capital.

The instrument with which he aims to achieve this miracle is the Syndicalist Parliament, which is to be convened in 1930.

Under the Syndical Law just enacted, the various elements of the nation's active life are grouped, every industry—textile, ship-building, brokers, the wine trade, brain workers, and so on.

Each group is to send a representative to the new Parliament. Thus, the member will work for the prosperity of his industrial, professional or commercial group, and not for the interests of a general class.

Have the Fascists hit on the solution of the greatest problem of our modern industrial civilisation—class warfare?

They think they have, and prophesy that all industrial nations will in time have to do what the Fascist State of Italy is to-day doing. But for the proof one must wait and see.

Meantime, labour agitation is not allowed. Agitators against the regime are exiled to penal settlements on the islands outside Naples.

Result, no strikes and considerable prosperity.

Foreign capital has been pouring in to lubricate the wheels of trade.

The workers have more security of employment than they had. Their wages are good. Mussolini holds an impartial balance between them and the employers. He has several times taken large risks by fighting the employers on labour's behalf.

"All for the State—no strikes, no industrial civil war"—that is the watchword which is making Italy strong and winning her markets abroad.

Mussolini could never have revitalised the nation if it had put up a passive resistance. But it works under him mainly because he is above class and party.

OF HUMBLE PARENTAGE.

He himself, a blacksmith's son, was once a Socialist. He has, in his Ministry, several journalists, editors, and business men.

Gandi, his deputy at the Foreign Office, is a small farmer's son. Any number of the local Fascist leaders come from worker homes. The chief of the Milan Fascists was a messenger boy. One of Mussolini's Under-Secretaries of State was a railway worker. Duke and dustman work together under the Fascist regime.

And now that he has, with incredible labour, made Italiy a nation to be reckoned with, where is Mussolini leading her?

That is what worries Europe. That is what keeps the Chancellories awake o' nights.

In the first place Il Duce doesn't believe in peace. "I do not believe in perpetual and universal peace," he says. "In the life of peoples ..... there are permanent factors of race and the greatness or decadence of nations which lead to differences often only to be settled by recourse to arms."

There you have it! The one man in Europe who is not afraid to envisage the possibility of war! "What does Italy want?" ask the men in Chancellories, poring over maps and dispatches.

WHAT ITALY WANTS TO-DAY.

Italy wants raw materials and larger and richer colonies. She does not want war, but she may be forced to make war to acquire these things.

Every year her population—thanks to a racial vitality of which she is proud—increases by half a million, and she must look in the not-too-distant future for an outlet.

This largely explains the perpetual Franco-Italian clashes and the incidents on the frontiers.

France has a stationary birthrate. Yet she possesses sparsely settled colonies in North Africa which would be of more use to Italy than to France.

The concensus of expert opinion is that Italy's big chance to win would be to strike France in an hour when she is isolated and weak, block the Alpine routes and destroy the French fleet.

Could she destroy the French fleet? That is a question.

But she is building quietly, and fast. She is building special-type ships. She, like France, refused to join in naval holiday talks with Britain, America and Japan. She wants freedom to build.....

Further, she has an understanding with Britain. Sir Austen Chamberlain made it with Mussolini when they talked privately on the former's yacht off Leghorn.

A GREAT FUTURE.

What does Britain get out of this understanding? Italy's friendship, which is vital to us in the problems of safeguarding our imperial communications through the Mediterranean and Suez to the East.

Lloyd George and the late Marquis Curzon tried to make Greece the British bastion in the inland sea, but Greece, under the leadership of a lunatic monarch, invaded Asia Minor—and got smashed by the Turks under Kemal Pasha.

Greece collapsed, Europe chortled over Britain's discomfiture, Lloyd George fell, Curzon died—and saner counsels prevailed.

Italy to-day is the best friend Britain possesses in Europe.

What of Italy's war machine? It is more formidable than the world supposes.

She has a regular army of 400,000 armed and trained Fascist militia (100,000 being continually under arms, on duty, and paid by the State), and about 50,000 Civil Guards, drilled and disciplined.

Italy could put a million men into the field within 48 hours in an emergency. Mussolini is openly working for an army of five millions by 1935.

Two things hold back the war party—lack of oil (and a modern war machine runs on oil) and lack of grain.

Mussolini is conducting a grain campaign which may result in Italy growing all her own wheat.

When I was in Rome they had the city placarded with advertisements of the national grain exhibition. Everyone was going to it. Mussolini and the Government were behind it.

The oil shortage may be remedied in a few years by the perfection of that coal distillation process which I saw in the giant works of the Dye Trust in Germany.

THE GLORIES OF ANCIENT ROME.

The ultimate dream of reawakened Italy is to revive the sway of the ancient Roman Empire. This is what Mussolini is thinking of when he advocates a Latin confederation of nations headed of course by Italy.

Imperial Rome at the height of her power controlled all the inland seas. Not a mile of coast not an island but acknowledged the unchallenged sovereignity of the Caesars.

Spain, France, Greece, Asia Minor, Palestine, Egypt, North Africa, all were Roman provinces, held by Roman legions and paying tribute to the Emperor.

Naturally Mussolini does not imagine that this empire can be reconstructed in a day or even in his lifetime.

A snap of the gold casket presented to the Maharaja of Bharatpur by his subjects for good work done by His Highness during the floods in 1924. This shows how popular the Maharaja is with his subjects.

SWARAJ NEEDS NO SUBSTITUTE

MAHATMAJI CRITICISES INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

It is said that the Independence resolution is a fitting answer to Lord Birkenhead. If this be a serious contention, we have little notion of the answer that we should make to the appointment of the Statutory Commission and the circumstances attending the announcement of the appointment. The act of appointment needs, for an answer, not speeches however heroic they may be, not declarations however brave they may be, but corresponding action adequate to the act of the British Minister, his colleagues and his followers. Supposing the Congress had passed no resolution whatsoever, but had just made a bonfire of every yard of foreign cloth in its possession, and induced a like performance on the part of the whole nation, it would have been some answer, though hardly adequate, to what the act of appointment means. If the Congress could have brought about a strike of every Government employee beginning with the Chief Judges and ending with the petty peons, not excluding soldiers, that act would have been a fairly adequate answer. It would certainly have disturbed the comfortable equanimity with which the British ministers and those concerned are looking upon all our heroics.

USELESS STEAM

It may be said this is merely a counsel of perfection which I should know is not capable of execution. I do not hold that view. Many Indians who are not speaking to-day are undoubtedly preparing in their own manner for the happy day when every Indian now sustaining the system of Government which holds the nation in bondage will leave the denationalising service. It is contended that it is courage, it is undoubtedly wisdom, to restrain the tongue whilst one is unprepared for action. Mere brave speech without action is letting off useless steam. And the strongest speech shed its bravery when in 1920 patriots learnt to court imprisonment for strong speeches. Speech is necessary for those who are dumbstruck. Restraint is necessary for the garrulous. The English administrators chaff us for our speech and occasionally betray by their acts their contempt of our speeches and thereby tell us more effectively than by words "Act if you dare." Till we can take up the challenge every single threatening speech or gesture of ours is in my opinion a humiliation, an admission of impotence. I have seen prisoners in chains spitting frothy oaths only to provide mirth for their gaolers.

Moreover has independence suddenly become a goal in answer to something offensive that some Englishman has done? Do men conceive their goals in order to oblige people or to resent their action? I submit that if it is a goal, it must be declared and pursued irrespective of the acts or threats of others.

NEED FOR DEFINITION.

Let us therefore understand what we mean by independence. England, Russia, Spain, Italy, Turkey, Chilli, Bhutan have all their independence. Which independence do we want? I must not be accused of begging the question. For if I were told that it is Indian independence that is desired, it is possible to show that no two persons will give the same definition. The fact of the matter is that we do not know our distant goal. It will be determined not by our definitions but by our acts, voluntary and involuntary. If we are wise, we will take care of the present and the future will take care of itself. God has given us only a limited sphere of action and a limited vision. Sufficient unto the day is the good thereof.

NO SUBSTITUTE FOR SWARAJ.

I submit that Swaraj is an all-satisfying goal for all time. We the English-educated Indians often unconsciously make the terrible mistake of thinking that the microscopic minority of English-speaking Indians is the whole of India. I defy any one to give for independence a common Indian word intelligible to the masses. Our goal at any rate may be known by an indigenous word understood of the three hundred millions. And we have such a word in Swaraj first used in the name of the nation by Dadabhai Naoroji. It is infinitely greater than and includes independence. It is a vital word. It has been sanctified by the noble sacrifices of thousands of Indians. It is a word which, if it has not penetrated the remotest corner of India, has at least got the largest currency of any similar word. It is a sacrilege to displace that word by a foreign importation of doubtful value. This independence resolution is perhaps the final reason for conducting Congress proceedings in Hindustani and that a one. No tragedy like that of the independence resolution would then have been possible. The most valiant speakers would then have ornamented the native meaning of the word Swaraj and attempted all kinds of definitions glorious and inglorious. Would that the independents would profit by their experience and resolve henceforth to work among the masses for whom they desire freedom and tabo English speech in its entirety in so far as mass meetings such as the Congress are concerned.

PEACE OF THE GRAVE.

Personally I crave not for 'independence' which I do not understand, but I long for freedom from the English yoke. I would pay any price for it. I would accept chaos in exchange for it. For the English peace is the peace of the grave. Anything would be better than this living death of a whole people. This satanic rule has well-nigh ruined this fair land materially, morally and spiritually. I daily see its law courts denying justice and murdering truth. I have just come from terrorised Orissa. This rule is using my own countrymen for its sinful sustenance. I have a number of affidavits swearing that in the district of Khurda acknowledgements of enhancement of revenue are being forced from the people practically at the point of the bayonet. The unparalleled extravagance of this rule has demented the Rajas and the Maharajas who, unmindful of consequences, ape it and grind their subjects to dust. In order to protect its immoral commerce this rule regards no means too mean and in order to keep three hundred millions under the heels of a hundred thousand it carries a military experditure which is keeping million in a state of semi-starvation and polluting thousands of mouths with intoxicating liquor.

NO COERCION.

But my creed is non-violence under all circumstances. My method is conversion, not coercion; it is self-suffering, not the suffering of the tyrant. I know that method to be infallible. I know that a whole people can adopt it without accepting it as its creed and without understanding its philosophy. People generally do not understand the philosophy of all their acts. My ambition is much higher than independence. Through the deliverance of India, I seek to deliver the so-called weaker races of the earth from the crushing heels of Western exploitation in which England is the greatest partner. If India converts as it can convert Englishmen, it can become the predominant partner in a world commonwealth of which England can have the privilege of becoming a partner if she chooses. India has the right, if she only knew, of becoming the predominant partner by reason of her numbers, geographical position and culture inherited for ages. This is big talk I know. For a fallen India to aspire to move the world and protect weaker races is seemingly an impertinence. But in explaining my strong opposition to this cry for independence, I can no longer hide the light under a bushel. Mine is an ambition worth living for and worth dying for. In no case do I want to reconcile myself to a state lower than the best for fear of consequences. It is therefore not out of expedience that I oppose independence as my goal. I want India to come to her own and that state cannot be better defined by any single word than Swaraj. Its content will vary with the action that the nation is able to put forth at a given moment. India's coming to her own will mean every nation doing likewise.

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